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A BRIEF HISTORY OF SPAIN.

CONTAINING

The Race of its Kings, from the first Peopling of that Country, but more particularly from *Flavius Chindaswinthus*, who Reign'd above 1000 Years ago, and from whom the present King *Philip V.* is Descended by the Mothers side. With an Account of their memorable Actions, Marriages, Issues, Titles, and all Things of Note that hapned during their several Reigns.

To which is added,

A Summary Account of the Dominions of that Crown, with its Revenues, &c.

AND

A Chronological TABLE of the Succession of their *KINGS* to this Time.

Collected from the best Spanish Authors
By Capt. John Stevens.

LONDON:

Printed for J. Nutt near Stationers-Hall, 1701.

To the Right Honourable

P. E. T. E. R.

EARL OF

THE GLOUCESTER

YOUR HIGHNESS

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To the Right Honourable
P E T E R
EARL of *FINGALL*.

My LORD,

THE Greatness of your Birth, and the Praises of your Progenitors are Subjects too far above the reach of my mean Stile, which would rather lessen than add any lustre to them; Your own particular Character would neither be Pleasing to you, as Offensive to your Modesty, nor come so properly from me, in whom, those who are unacquainted with you, might look upon it as Flattery. In fine Panegyrick is neither my Talent, nor the proper Object of these lines, their design is not to let the World know who your Lordship is, but to shelter this small work under your Honourable Name. The Bulk to appearance is small, but it is the Substance of many great Volumes, it is a Pocket Companion to divert leasure Hours, with some benefit, being as it were an Art of Memory to those who like your Lordship have read the History of *Spain* Large; for it will bring to mind the notable accidents and revolutions of that Kingdom, which much reading is apt to Obliterate. I will not say more as to the use of it, because it would be repeating what is mention'd in the Preface, nor is it necessary to take up your Lordships time, who are a better Judge of its Value if any, than I can pretend to be, were it none of my own. Tho' your Lordships Noble descent and personal merits, were sufficient Motives to make me Ambitious of your Patronage, yet besides these I could not but reflect that your encouraging *Marianas's* History of *Spain*, gave you a more peculiar Right to this

The Dedication.

compendium of that *Celebrated Author* and many others. Nor was this all, for your Lordship having twice travers'd all *Spain* between the *Pyrenean Mountains* and the *Western Ocean*, has seen much of the customs and manners of that People, and is acquainted with the nature of the Country, and must consequently have a more special inclination to make its History Familiar, than those have who never knew any thing of it. I am not insensible that your Lordship at that time of Travelling was so Young, it may be objected, you could not be expected to make those observations, that Men do at riper Years, yet not to alledge the forwardness of some Judgments before others, it is most certain that what we see in our tender Years we generally retain longest, and tho' perhaps at that time we be not capable of making the due reflections on it, when we come to riper Years we ruminate on those Ideas, lest us even from our infancy, and make no less advantage than if the Objects, themselves were then actually present. Thus doubtless your Lordship daily improves upon the observation of those tender Years, and cannot but be pleas'd to inquire into the Antiquities of that People you have so much knowledge of, besides that in reading of History there is a peculiar gust in meeting often with mention of those places that are known, for then the relation of Battle or other accidents, appears more lively, when our memory represents to us the places where they happen'd to which we are no Strangers. These are particular circumstances which may render the *Spanish History* more delightful to your Lordship, than to many others, and which have encourag'd me to present you with this small work, as a tender of the sincere respect of,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most Faithful and most

Devoted Humble Servant,

John Stevens

THE

PREFACE.

THE King and Kingdom of Spain, being at this time, the Subject of most Peoples discourse, and there being very many utterly unacquainted with the History of that Nation; I thought it might be an acceptable undertaking, to give the publick a small relish of it. Mariana's History Translated by me, and publish'd within less than two Years, might in the Judgment of some, have sav'd this Trouble; but if they consider the bulk and Price of that Volume, this Compendium will not appear altogether useless. All Persons who desire to know something of the descent of the Crown of Spain, cannot perhaps so well afford the expence of that Book, others there are, whose abilities might well afford them the purchase, but their pressing affairs, will not allow time to peruse so great a Volume, some are for knowledge, which is purchas'd without much cost or trouble, and many who are studious and take Pains, yet love to carry that Epitomiz'd in a Pocket, which serves at large to fill a considerable place, in a Study. This Epitome therefore may be Beneficial to those whose Purses can go no higher, it may be

The Preface.

delightful to them that have not overmuch leisure to allow for Reading; it may inform them that are too fond of their ease, and be a Companion to refresh the Memory, of those who have Read the affairs of this Nation, in more Voluminous Authors.

To deal ingenuously with the World I will own the Authors I have taken it from, that I may not be thought to impose upon the Publick, when I say it is collected out of the best Spanish Historians, nor be myself wrong'd by those who may perhaps alledge it is only an Abridgement of Mariana. The method and design I took from Roderick Mendez Silva, who compos'd a small Volume in Octavo, which he calls Catalogo Real Genealogico de Espana, or A Genealogical Royal Catalogue of Spain, Printed at Madrid in the Year 1639. Him I had thoughts at first, to have Translated, but finding upon perusal that he was very defective in several points of moment omitting matters of great Consequence, and intruding many of no Note, only to flatter great Men; I resolv'd only to borrow the form, and what else I found advantageous in him, and for the rest to be at the Trouble of consulting Mariana and Garibay as far as they go, which is but down to the Death of King Ferdinand, but Mariana himself writ a Supplement, which, tho' short, reaches down to the Year 1621, from which Year F. Ferdinand Camargo continu'd down the History, till 1650, and F. Basil Varen de Soto, till 1669. These are the Authors I have made use of so far, and having consulted them, may well say this History is collected from the best Spanish Historians, because they did not only Read all Histories in Print before their time, but search'd all records, and

The Preface

and had the help of abundance of Manuscripts. Because the supplements to Mariana, are but short and imperfect, tho' to others they might seem sufficient to compleat so small a Work. Yet that nothing might be wanting, I have look'd over Sandoval's History of the Emperor Charles the 5th, and Cabrera's of Phillip the 2d, two large and compleat Works. Thus far I have gone with Spanish Authors, the rest of these later days having no farther assistance of Spaniards, but what I have already mention'd, of Mariana's supplements I made out of several French, Latin, and English Books, and the last part from the best Domestick and Foreign Accounts. So small a Volume seems, not to require so much Labour, yet I thought it not too much that the Work might be more compleat, nothing that is of great Note being omitted, nor Trivial matters inserted to swell the Volume. Florus his Brevity is never the less esteem'd, notwithstanding Livy's copiousness, and tho' I do not make an absolute parallel betwixt myself and that Famous Abridger of the Roman History, yet this small Work may have some sort of Resemblance with him, if it were but to serve as an Argument to Mariana.

Were I capable, or inclin'd to it, the narrow compass of this Book would not allow much room for Political, or Partial Reflection, which in my Opinion, only serve to destroy the Reputation of History, for the first dive into secrets of Courts and Princes unknown to any but God and themselves, the latter shows too much of Prejudice, or Affection, and therefore the Reader can expect little of Ingenuity. My business here has been to give hints of matter of Fact, and considering the

The Preface.

bulk it will appear a point of Difficulty, enough to touch upon things relating to so great a Monarchy, since the Creation, till this very time. As to those very far fetch'd Antiquities for many Ages after the Flood, till the coming of the Romans into Spain; they are mention'd as fabulous and therefore the Judicious Reader will not think himself impos'd upon, for that Reason they fill up but a few Pages tho' Transactions of several Centuries, nor were they altogether to be omitted because most Spanish Historians please themselves with bringing down their Histories from the Creation, and we are not behind them in England, since we find People fond of the Chimerical Stories of Samoths, Brutus and many other Romantick Kings and Heroes of our own invention. The Romans gave light to History, and therefore we have some account of theirs and the Carthaginian Wars in Spain, and in that particular nothing material is omitted. When the whole Country was reduced under the Roman Emperors, it continu'd long in Peace under them, and for all that while we have only the Names and Reigns of those Emperors to avoid running into foreign affairs. At length the coming of the Barbarous Nations, afforded much matter for History, but their Barbariety having been the cause that all Learning was in a manner forgot, tho' there was Subject enough to write yet there wanted Writers, which renders those Times no less obscure than others before the Romans. Just as the Goths had reduced the whole Kingdom under their Dominion, Embrac'd Catholick Faith, and there seem'd to be some disposition to restore Learning, the Infidel Sarazens like a torrent over-run, and made themselves Masters of this flourishing Kingdom, sinking the wretched Natives a-

gain

The Preface

gain into an abyss of Ignorance. Yet from this time, that is from the declaring of Pelagius, or Pelayus King, the Spanish History begins to run with a better connexion, and has more of certainty, so that there it is I begin somewhat to enlarge upon Reigns and from that time downward, as matters are better known, and Authors more to be Credited.

As for the descent of the Crown, the great matter in debate at this time, I will not pretend to speak of it any farther, than to declare what this History, shows has been observ'd in all Ages. During the Roman Domination it is plain the Emperors were absolute Monarchs of Spain, but in what manner they Ascended the Imperial Throne belongs not to us to declare. The Gothish Kings were sometimes Elected, sometimes Succeeded their Parents, but the last of them seem to have been settled in the Right of Succession, Pelagius or Pelayus, whether he Descended from those Kings, or not, for it is much controverted, deliver'd the Crown hereditary to his Successors beyond all dispute. In him began the Kingdom of Oviedo afterwards call'd of Leon, which in process of time was united to that of Castile, and the Kings took both Titles as they still do to this Day. Most certain it is, that these two Kingdoms in all Ages were the Inheritance of Females as well as Males, as shall appear in these following instances. Faviola the only Son of Pelayus dying without Issue, his Sister Ermenesenda, succeeded him, and conferr'd the Royal dignity on her Husband Alonso the first King of that Name. Adosinda Daughter to this same Ermenesenda, succeeded her Brothers Fruela, and Aurelius. Sancha Daughter to King Alonso the 5th was Heiress to King Bermudo

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The Preface.

mudo the 3^d, Urraca Daughter to King Alonso the 6th, ascended the Throne after him, Berengaria, or Berenguela Daughter to King Alonso the 9th, after her Brother King Henry, Isabel, or rather Elizabeth, Daughter to King John the 2^d, after her Brother Henry the 4th, Joanna Daughter to the same Elizabeth and King Ferdinand, convey'd the Crown to Philip the 1st, Father to Charles the 5th, and now the Crown is convey'd by Mary Teresa, Daughter to Philip the 4th, to the present King Philip the 5th her Grandson. The Kingdom of Aragon always pretended to exclude the Females, yet we find that about the Year 1134, Ramiro King of Aragon betaking himself to a retir'd Life, his Daughter Petronilla was Sworn heiress to the Crown, and Marrying Ramon, or Raimund Earl of Barcelona, united those 2 Dominions, which she left to her Heirs, and again King Ferdinand having no Issue Male; left that Kingdom to his Daughter Joanna, and in her Right to her Son the Great Emperor Charles the 5th, so that the present King Philip the 5th, is the 3^d that has Inherited Aragon in the Right of his Mother, and the 7th in Castile. So compendious a History as this is requires but a short Preface, least the Porch should be too big for the House, and thus much may satisfy the Reader as to the design, Ground, and Subject of his small Work.

THE

THE CONTENTS.

- C**hap. 1. *From the Creation, till the Year 1070, before the Birth of Christ, p. 1.*
- Chap. 2. *From the Year 1070, before the Birth of Christ, to the Incarnation of our Redeemer. p. 10.*
- Chap. 3. *From the Birth of Christ, till the coming of the Barbarous Nations into Spain, in the beginning of the 5th Century. p. 23..*
- Chap. 4. *From the coming of the Barbarous Nations, in the beginning of the 5th Century, till the Year 586, when almost all Spain was united under one Head. p. 35.*
- Chap. 5. *From the Year 586, when all Spain was subdu'd by the Goths, till 718, when it was entirely Conquer'd by the Moors. p. 51.*
- Chap. 6. *From the Year 718, when Spain was over-run by the Moors, till the Year 1037, when the Dominions of Castile and Leon, were united under one King. p. 63.*
- Chap. 7. *From the Year 1037, when the Dominions of Castile and Leon were united under one King, till the Year 1134, when King Alonso the 8th began his Reign, in whose time Portugal set up for a distinct Kingdom. p. 83.*
- Chap. 8. *From the Year 1134, when King Alonso began his Reign, and Portugal set up for a distinct Kingdom, till the Year 1284, when the rightful Heirs were put by, and King Sancho usurp'd the Crown. p. 99.*

Chap.

The CONTENTS.

Chap. 9. From the Year 1284, when King Sancho usurp'd the Crown from his Nephews, till the Year 1369, when Henry the Bastard Murder'd King Peter, and intruded into the Throne. p. 102.

Chap. 10. From the Year 1369, when Henry the Bastard, Murder'd King Peter, and usurp'd the Crown, till 1406, containing the Reigns, of Henry the 2d, John the first, and Henry the 3d, Kings of Castile. p. 137.

Chap. 11. From the Year 1406, till the Year 1454, containing the Reign of King John the 2d. p. 149.

Chap. 12. From the Year 1454, till the Year 1474, containing only the Reign of Henry the 7th King. p. 163.

Chap. 13. From the Year 1474, till the Year 1504, containing the Reign of Ferdinand 76th King. p. 175.

Chap. 14. From the Year 1504, till 1516, containing the Reign of King Philip. p. 186.

Chap. 15. From the Year 1516, till 1555, containing the Reign of Charles the first of Spain, and 5th Emperor of the Name. p. 198.

Chap. 16. From the Year 1556, till the Year 1598, containing the Reign of King Philip the 2d. p. 212.

Chap. 17. From the Year 1598, till 1621, containing the Reign of King Philip the 3d. p. 223.

Chap. 18. From the Year 1621, till 1665, containing the Reign of King Philip the 4th. p. 231.

Chap. 19. From the Year 1665, till 1700, containing the Reign of King Charles the 2d. p. 247.

Titles of the King of Spain.

A Summary Account of the Dominions of the Crown of Spain.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF SPAIN.

CHAP. I.

*From the Creation, till the Year 1070,
before the Birth of Christ.*

WHEN the Divine Artificer, ^{Year before} Author of Nature, had in six ^{Christ} Days Created the Heavens and Earth, Waters, Trees, Plants, Flowers, Sun, Moon, Stars, Birds, Fishes and Beasts; at the end of that time (which was upon a *Friday*, being the 25th of *March*) he at last Created our first Parent *Adam*, in the Territory of *Damascus* near *Hebron*, in the Land of *Palestine*; and soon after in the Terrestrial Paradise, whither he translated *Adam*, he made *Eve* of one of his Ribs, enduing them with original Justice, and many other Perfections, and giving them the Tree of Life to preserve them from Death, upon pain whereof they were forbid to Eat of another; which was that of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. But the

B Devil

A Brief HISTORY

Year before
Chrif.

Devil, who, thro' his Pride, had forfeited everlasting Bliss, being envious that Man should enjoy it, perswaded *Eve*, and the *Adam*, to transgress the Commandment, for which they were banish'd *Paradise*, and dwelt in the place of *Adam's* Creation, where remembering the Happiness they had lost, they incessantly lamented the Evils they endur'd. They had Issue *Cain*, *Abel*, *Seth* and *Calmana*, *Delbara* and *Azura*, Wives to their Brothers. *Seth* was Father to *Enos*, *Enos* to *Cainan*, *Cainan* to *Maleleel*, *Maleleel* to *Jared*, *Jared* to *Enoch*, *Enoch* to *Mathusala*, *Mathusala* to *Lamech*, *Lamech* to *Noe*, who, at the Age of 600 Years, with his Wife *Vesta*, or *Titea*, and his Sons *Shem*, (being the same as *Melchisedech*, which signifies *Just King*, he being such a one over the Holy City of *Hierusalem*, which he Founded) *Ham*, and *Japheth*, and their Wives *Pandora*, *Noengla* and *Noela*, were, by God's Special Providence, deliver'd from the general Punishment inflicted on all Mankind by the universal Deluge, in the Ark built by his particular Command, out of which they came on the 27th of April, in the Year of the World 1657, on that Mountain in *Armenia*, which the Scripture calls *Ararat*, the *Latins* *Gordicus*, the *Armenians* *Mesefoular*, the *Persians* *Agri*, and is a part of the *Caspian* Mountains. *Noe* divided the World among his Sons, that they might People it. *Shem* had allotted him all *Asia* beyond *Euphrates* Eastward, together with *Syria*, including the *Holy Land*. *Ham*, and his Offspring, possess'd *Babylon*, *Arabia*, *Egypt*, and all *Africk*. *Japheth* had that part of *Asia* that

that lies North of the Mountains *Taurus* and *Amanus*, and all *Europe*. *Japheth* begat seven Sons, (some Authors add one more to this number) the fifth of them was *Tubal*, who first Peopled *Spain*, but whether he came to it by Sea, or by Land, is hard to determine. Dr. *Carrillo* tells us his Wife's name was *Noya*. He came into *Spain* in the Year of the World 1697, 142 after the Deluge, and 2163 before the Birth of Christ, which was one Year before his Brother *Samothes* Founded the Kingdom of *France*, as *Berosus* writes. *Tubal* gave his *Spaniards* Laws in verse for their better Government, and in the *Chaldean* Language, which was it he brought into *Spain*. He divided the Year into 365 Days, and 6 Hours, according to the Course of the Sun, and as it was sexled in *Chaldea*; but in process of time this Computation was lost, till *Cesar* restor'd it. He is also said to have taught his People to build Houses, grind Corn, and bake Bread, Teaching them a polite manner of Living, besides many other things for use and conveniency. When he had Reign'd 155 Years, he dy'd in that of the World 1953, after the Deluge 297, and before the Birth of Christ 2008. There is a Tradition, that this great Patriarch *Tubal* lies Buried on the *Promontorium Sacrum*, now call'd *Cape St. Vincent*, in the Kingdom of *Algarve*. *Michael de Luna* in his Arabick History says, he left behind him 65000 Grand-children. From hence forward the last Computation of Years, which is by diminishing, till the Birth of our Saviour, shall be follow'd.

Year before
Chr. 2163.

2008.

Year before
Christ.

Iberus, Son to *Tubal*, from whom the *Spaniards* were call'd *Iberi*, and the River *Ebro* took name, Succeeded his Father, and having Reign'd 37 Years, died in 1971.

1971.

Idubeda, his Son, Third King of *Spain*, Reign'd 64 Years, left his Name to the Mountain *Idubeda*, and Dy'd in the Year

1907.

1907. *Brigus*, his Son, and fourth King of *Spain*, whose Name in the *Armenian* Language signifies an *Alcayde*, or Governor, gave his Name to the Kingdom now call'd *Castile*; and some Authors will have *Old Castile*, in *Spanish* *Castilla la Vieja*, to be a Corruption of *Brigia*. Many Towns in *Spain* are suppos'd to have been Built by him, because their Termination was in *Briga*, as *Flaviobriga*, *Segobriga*, *Fuliobriga*, and many others; but it is much more likely this word *Briga*, in the old *Spanish* signify'd a Town, and so was added after the Founder's Name, as we see has been practis'd in other Countries. The *French* terminate the Names of many Places in *Ville*, as *Charleville*; the *Dutch* in *Burg*, as *Ausburg*; the *Greeks* in *Polis*, as *Hierapolis*, and so of others. *Brigus* was the first that bore Coat Armour in *Spain*, which was *Gules a Castle Or*, tho' some will have it, that his Grandfather *Tubal* bore for his Arms a Ship following the Evening Star. He Reign'd 52 Years, and Dy'd in 1855.

1855,

Tagus, the Son of *Brigus*, and fifth King of *Spain*, of whom the River *Tagus* took Name, as his People multiply'd is said to have spread farther into the Country, and having Reign'd Thirty Years, dy'd in 1825.

Bethus,

Betus, the Son of *Tagus*, and sixth King of *Spain*, was the last of the Race of *Tubal*. Some will have it that the River *Betus*, now *Guadalquivir*, was so call'd from him; but others upon better grounds believe this Name to be deriv'd from *Beth*, which in the *Chaldean* signifies a House, either because of the Buildings there were upon its Banks, or in regard to its own greatness, being as it were the great House of the Waters, and from the same Word, which in *Hebrew* signifies Deep, for this River is the deepest in those Parts; and this seems the more likely, because the *Arabs* when they conquer'd *Spain* gave it the Name of *Guadalquivir*, which in *Arabick* is a Great Water. This King Reign'd 31 Years, and dy'd in 1764.

Gerion, which signifies a Stranger, the Seventh King of *Spain*, and first after *Tubal*'s Race fail'd, is said to have been Son to *Hiarbas*, King of *Africk*, he was otherwise call'd *Deabus*, and *Chryseos*, the first in the *Lybian*, the other in the *Greek* Languages signifying a Man of Gold. These Names were given him on account of the vast Riches he gather'd, being the first that heap'd Treasures of Gold and Silver in *Spain*. *Ostris*, the *Egyptian*, coming over, a Battle ensu'd betwixt them, which is the first we have any Account of in this Country, and in it *Gerion* was slain, when he had Reign'd 35 Years, in 1759. *Ostris* being Victorious, brought into *Spain* the *Egyptian* Computation by the Lunar Year of four Months, and what was worst of all, infected the Nation with Idolatry, which continued till it was banish'd by the Light of the Gos-

near before
Christ.

pel. He also taught the use of Corn, and the manner of Tilling, though *Tubal* had done something towards it. The Invention of the Plow, and Pruning of Vines, is attributed to him. The Battle above-mention'd was fought near *Tarifa*. Afterwards *Gerion* was buried by his three Sons on a Rock in the Sea near *Cadiz*, his being the first Body that was ever Buried in *Spain*, whereas the Custom before was to hang the Dead upon Trees, or cast them into Rivers, which destroys the Reputation of the Story of *Tubal's* being Buried at *Cape St. Vincent*.

1759. *Gerion's* three Sons call'd *Lominii* Reign'd together the space of 42 Years, and then *Hercules* coming into *Spain*, they agreed, to save the effusion of Blood, to fight him one after another, and were all by him slain in the Year

1717. *Hispalus*, Son to *Hercules*, and Eleventh King of *Spain*, began a Third Race, that of the *Gerions*, which was the Second, having lasted but 79 Years, and he having this Kingdom bestow'd upon him by his Father, who made an entire Conquest of it. Of him the City *Sevil* is said to have been call'd *Hispalis*. He Reign'd 17 Years, and dy'd in 1700.

1700. *Hispan*, Son to *Hispalus*, and twelfth King of *Spain*, Reign'd 32 Years, and dy'd in 1668. Of him Authors say this Kingdom took the Name of *Hispania*, which continues till our time, being the *Roman*, or *Latin* Name, for the *Greeks* call'd it *Hesperia*, the *Hebrews* *Spherad*, the *Chaldeans* *Sphannia*, and the *Syrians* *Sphanio*. From the *Hebrew* Name *Dr. Arias Montano* concludes it was not peopled by *Tubal*,

bal, but by some other of the Descendents of ^{near before} ~~Noe~~ ^{Chr. 1700} call'd *Sepharad*, because the *Jews* call'd all Countries by the Names of those that peopled them. The Doctor gives good Reasons for what he says, but this small Volume will not allow of these Debates. In general it must be allow'd, that all these Antiquities are weakly grounded, and for the most part fabulous.

Hercules, otherwise call'd *Orus Libicus*, Grand-father to *Hispan*, was his Successor to the Crown, and thirteenth King of Spain. He was the Son of *Osiris*, is said to have perform'd many glorious Actions, but above 40 Persons, at several times, having assum'd the Name of *Hercules*, it is hard or rather impossible, to distinguish between them, or to separate Truth from Fables. This *Hercules* is said to have Reign'd 19 Years, dy'd 1649, and to have been Buried at *Cadix*.

Hesperus, one of *Hercules* his Captains, succeeded him, and was the fourteenth King of Spain, and first of a fourth Race, that of *Hercules* having Reign'd 68 Years. From him some will have Spain to have been call'd *Hesperia* by the *Greeks*, tho' it may rather be a Corruption of the *Hebrew* name *Sepharad*, by transposition of the *E* before the *S*, and the *H* before the *E*. He was Expell'd Spain by his Brother *Atlas Italus*, when he had Reign'd 10 Years, in 1639.

Atlas Italus, Brother to *Hesperus*, and 15th King of Spain, Reign'd 11 Years, and then some say he dy'd, others that he went away into *Italy*, in the Year 1628.

*Year before
Chr. 1628.* *Sicornus*, otherwile call'd *Orus*, succeeding his
Father *Atlas*, was 16th King of *Spain*. In his
time *Moses* was Born in *Egypt*. He Reign'd
46 Years, and Dy'd in 1583.

1583. *Sicannus*, Son to *Sicornus*, 17th. King of
Spain Reign'd 31 Years, dy'd in 1552.

1552. *Sicceleus*, his Son, 18th King, Reign'd 44
Years dy'd in 1508.

1508. *Lusus* Succeeded his Father *Sicceleus*, was
the 19th King; Reign'd 31 Years, and dy'd
in 1477. He is said to have given the Name
of *Lusitania* to *Portugal*.

1477. *Siculus*, his Son, is said to have Succeeded
him as 20th King, to have Reign'd 61 Years,
and dy'd in 1416. In him ended the fourth
Race of Kings.

1416. *Testa*, an *African*, Succeeded *Siculus*, as 21th.
King, and began a Fifth Race, when that of
Mesperus and *Atlas* had Reign'd 233 Years.
In his time the *Zarintbians* coming into *Spain*,
are said to have Built the famous City *Sa-
guntum*, and a Temple to *Diana*, which
was afterwards in great Veneration. *Testa*
Reign'd longer than any of his Predecessors,
except *Tubal*, which was 74, and dy'd in
1342.

1342. *Romus*, Son to *Testa*, was the 22d. King
Reign'd 33 Years, and dy'd in 1309. Some
say he Founded the City *Valencia*, and that
in his time *Dionysius* or *Bacchus* came into
Spain.

1309. *Palatius* Succeeded his Father *Romus*, as the
23d King, and liv'd some Years in Peace,
till a famous *Spaniard* call'd *Eurinus*, by his
name *Cacus*, a Thief or Robber, rebell'd, and
many of the People following him, they came

to a Battle near *Moncayo*, in which *Palatinus* ^{Year before} was routed, and forced to quit *Spain*, when ^{Christ.} he had Reign'd 18 Years. He was Expell'd in 1291.

Licinius, or *Cacus*, the 24th King, and only 1291.
one of his Race, Reign'd 36 Years, and is said to have first found out the Art of Casting among the *Spaniards*, and taught them to Forge offensive and defensive Arms, besides many other useful and advantageous Inventions. He had continual Jarrs with his People, some of them still favouring *Palatinus*, who at last returning into *Spain* with what Forces he could there gather, gave *Cacus* Battle, and drove him out of the Country with great slaughter in the Year 1255.

Palatinus having recover'd his Kingdom, 1255.
reign'd Six Years, and dy'd in 1249. In his time *Hercules*, the *Theban*, is reported to have come into *Spain*, and carried thence great Treasures of Gold and Silver.

Eritbreus, the 25th King, not Son, but a 1249.
near Kinsman to *Palatinus*, Succeed him, and Reign'd, without doing any thing remarkable, 67 Years, dying in 1182. About the latter end of his Reign *Troy* is thought to have perish'd.

Gargoris is said to have began the 7th, and 1182.
last Race of the ancient Kings of *Spain*, when that of *Festa* had lasted 234 Years, and was the 26th King; Reign'd 77 Years, and dy'd in 1105. It was he that first Taught the *Spaniards* the use of Honey, and was therefore call'd *Melicola*.

Abidis, Grandson to *Melicola*, by his Daugh- 1105.
ter, and unlawfully begotten, was on that account

Year before count expos'd by his Grand-father to wild
Christ. Beasts, then to mastiff Dogs, then to the
 Waves, and having escap'd all these Dangers
 grew up wild in the Woods, where he was
 taken in a Gin as a Savage Creature, and
 Gorgon knowing him by some Tokens, caus'd
 him to be well Instructed. He is counted the
 best of the Kings, for he reduced the People
 till then barbarous and wild, to human Con-
 versation; he also taught them to Plow, Sow,
 Reap, Grind, and make Bread, which renders
 all the Accounts till this time fabulous, for
 there is little or no Authority to prove these
 Antiquities; and it plainly appears they are,
 for the most part, Inventions of modern
 Authors, who Discredit their Histories by
 such Fables, and are themselves rather look'd
 upon as Poets than Historians. From this
 time forward there are some small Hints and
 Guesles at Truth, but no better till the com-
 ing of the Carthaginians, or rather of the Ro-
 mans, from whom all the Histories of these
 Parts must take their best Beginning. *Abidls*
 1070. Reign'd 35 Years, and dy'd in 1070.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

*From the Year 1070. before the Birth
of Christ, to the Incarnation of our Re-
deemer.*

After the death of *Abidis* some Authors near before
Christ. have placed that wonderful Drought,
if ever there was any such, which
they pretend lasted 26 Years, and made all
Spain one entire Desert, without Man, Beast,
or any living Creature, some retiring in time,
and the rest perishing for want. Which
Years being past, and due Seasons returning,
such of the old Inhabitants as remain'd, are
reported to have return'd to their Coun-
try, and the *Celte Braccati* came over out of
France, whose Name added to that of the
Iberi or *Spaniards*, about the River *Ebro*, pro-
duced that of the *Celtiberi*, a People after-
wards renown'd. Yet most Historians of
Note look upon this incredible Dearth to be
a meer Fiction, like many others, and give
several good reasons for it, among which one
great one is, that neither the Greek nor La-
tin Authors make any mention of it; and
another, that there remains no memory of the
mighty Transmigration it must of necessity
have caus'd.

That the *Celts*, and other People of *France*,
came over into *Spain*, is not at all to be doubt-
ed, for thence most certainly it was at first
Peopled

Year before
Christ.

Peopled, whatsoever Romances Authors may invent, and thence was it, without dispute, supply'd with fresh Recruits of Men, as *France* either grew too Populous, or being at variance among themselves, some were forced to seek new Habitations. This is what may be depended on, as matter of Truth, and the stories of *Tubal* coming by Sea, and other extraordinary Voyages, are no better than fictions, for Navigation was little us'd several Ages after the Flood, and many Centuries after it was more known, it was only practis'd Coasting close under the Shoar, or crossing Arms of the Sea, where they could see from one Land to the other. Thus the whole Mediterranean came to be known to the *Phenicians* and *Greekes*, some of whom afterwards came into *Spain*, as we shall in the next place make appear.

Some Years after the Reign of *Abidis*, but the first time is very uncertain, the *Rhodians* came into *Spain*, where they Built the City *Roses*, near the *Pyreanean* Mountains, Taught the People to make Horse-mills and were the first that Introduced the use of Money, which was then look'd upon by the Natives with scorn, as undervaluing those Metals it was made of. But the *Phenicians* having out-done the *Rhodians*, in Sea Affairs, were the next that pass'd over into *Spain*, and having at several times Coasted it along, and found great Riches, came at last as far as the Island formerly called *Eritbrea*, now *Cadix*, where they settled a Colony, and spreading from thence, Planted several others along the Coast of *Andaluria*. Their first coming

is by some set down to have been about the Year 822, before the Birth of Christ; and by what we can find, they continu'd about 200 Years, Trading, settling and Ineroaching upon the People, without any, or at least no considerable Opposition, for it was about the Year, 622, according to some Authors, and 632, according to *F. Mariana*, that the *Tartessi* chose *Argantonius* for their General to oppose the Insolences of these Intruders. He Prov'd very successful driving them out of all the continent, and confining them to the Island of *Cadix*, if so be that, he did not expel them thence, as there are those that affirm. There are several Accounts of the length of his Life; *Silius Italicus* says, it extended to 300 Years; *Pliny* out of *Annacreon*, says, 150; *Valerius Maximus*, *Asinius Pollio*, and *Cicero*, 120. In his time hapned the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, by *Nebuchadnezzar*, whom several Authors bring into Spain, and Ascribe to him the Building of several Cities, and leaving Multitudes of *Jews* behind him; but in all these particulars, there are so many Contradictions and Incongruities, that it is not worth our labour to give any account of them.

Near the Year 547 the *Phocensians* came over in great Numbers out of Greece, and Founded the City *Emporia*, signifying a Mart, or place of Trade, now *Empurias* in *Catalonia*.

After the death of *Argantonius*, the People of *Andaluria* ceas'd not to press the *Phenicians*, which was so effectually done that they were forced to call to their Aid certain

Athe-

Year before Athenians, who being driven from their
Chr. 517. Country were wandering about in the Year
 517. But this being a weak Supply, they
 had recourse to the *Carthaginians*, who were
 descended from them, putting them in mind
 of their Original, and for further encourage-
 ment, representing the mighty Riches of
Spain.

Upon this Invitation the *Carthaginians* sent
 a considerable Fleet, under the Command of
Maherbal, or *Marerbal*, the first of that Nation
 that came into *Spain*, who Landed in *Anda-*
luria about 516, before the Birth of Christ,
 and having pillag'd all the Coast, built sever-
 al Forts. One *Baucius Capetus* Commanded
 the *Spaniards*, and made some opposition,
 but it prov'd of small effect. The *Carthagi-*
nians grown strong, and desiring to be Ma-
 sters of *Spain* without any partners, soon
 pick'd a Quarrel with the *Phenicians* they
 came to support and assist, and after many
 Contentions utterly expell'd them, and be-
 came Masters of the Island of *Cadix*. The
 next *Carthaginian* Commander we find in
Spain after *Maherbal* is *Sappho*, in the Year
 464, but he did not much remarkable there,
 being mostly employ'd in curbing the Peo-
 ple of *Africk*, who were in Arms against *Car-*
thage. His Successors were *Hanno* and *Hi-*
milco, who going away to discover, the one
 the Coasts of *Spain*, the other those of
Africa, left *Gisgo* to Govern in *Spain*, who
 having Gather'd vast Riches by Extortion,
 was Cast away in his return home.

Hannibal, the Elder, was his Successor, and
 built a Town not far from *Cape St. Vincent*,
 which

which was first call'd after his Name *Portus* ^{Year before} *Hannibal*, now *Alvor*, in the Kingdom of ^{Christ.} *Algarve*. During his Government the *Spaniards* of the Province *Betica*, now *Andaluria*, falling at variance with the *Lusitani*, they came to a Battle, in which he sided with the latter; it lasted a whole Day, 80000 were slain on both sides, and among them *Hannibal*. *Mago*, the *Carthaginian*, who was then busy in the Island *Majorca* hearing this News, hastened over to the Assistance of his Country-men in *Spain*. He Govern'd three Years, and return'd to *Carthage* 428, before the Birth of Christ.

428.

Hanno was the next *Carthaginian* Governor in *Spain*, who having by his Cruelty and Rapine incens'd the Natives, they fell upon him, and made a great Slaughter of his Forces, which oblig'd him to send home for Succors, and having receiv'd them made greater havock than he had done before, till he was recall'd, and a Successor sent him, whose Name I find not, After him came *Boodes*, and next *Maberbal*, of whose Actions there is little or no account.

About these Times, which was 263 years before the Birth of Christ, hapned the first War betwixt the *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*, in which the former being great Sufferers, after Peace concluded resolv'd to make up their Losses by the entire Conquest of *Spain*, and to that purpose sent *Hamilcar Barca* thither with an absolute Command, and a powerful Army, who brought over with him his Son *Hannibal*, then but Nine years of Age, which was in the Year 236. He Built a

263.

236.

Town

Year before Town on the Banks of *Ebro*, call'd *Old Car-*
Chr. 228. *thage*, entred into a League with the *French*
 about the *Pyrenean Mountains*, then Built the
 City *Barcelona*, and after many prosperous
 Successes was defeated, and slain in a Battle
 by the *Edetani*, a People of *Catalonia*, in the
 Year 228.

Asdrubal, Son-in-Law to *Hamilcar*, Suc-
 ceeded him in the Government, and being
 a politick Man insinuated himself into the
 Affections of the People, which much in-
 creas'd his Power, and in the Year 225 laid
 the Foundations of a new City, which he
 call'd *New Carthage*, now *Carthagena*. The
Romans growing jealous of the Success of
 the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, sent Ambassadors
 to require *Asdrubal* not to molest the *Sa-*
guntines, and others their Confederates, nor
 to pass the River *Ebro*; which he solemnly
 Swore to perform, tho' he intended no-
 thing less, for he spent the three following
 Years in providing for War, but Death put
 an end to his Designs he being kill'd by a
 Slave, in revenge of his Master's being mur-
 der'd by his Order; this in the Year 220.

220.

Hannibal succeeded his Brother-in-Law, and
 having an irreconcilable Hatred to *Rome*,
 immediately began to dispose himself to
 commence that War, which prov'd his own
 and his Country's Ruine. To secure all be-
 hind him, he first subdu'd the *Carpetani*, or
 People of the Kingdom of *Toledo*, and car-
 ried on his Conquests as far as *Toledo*. This
 done, without regarding the Threats of the
Romans, he Besieg'd, and at last utterly de-
 stroy'd *Saguntum*, which done he march'd

over

over the *Alps* towards *Rome*, with 90000 Foot and 12000 Horse. His Actions in Italy do not belong to this short Relation. But this Year 216 was fatal to *Spain*, for Plague, Earthquakes, and other Calamities.

Year before
Christ

216.

Gneius Scipio, sent from *Rome*, came thro' *France* into *Spain*, in the Year 215, subdu'd all the Sea Coast as far as the River *Ebro*; defeated *Hanno*, destroy'd the *Carthaginian* Fleet, ravag'd all the Coast even to *Cadiz*, and reduc'd an incredible number of Places. His Brother *Corn. Scipio* came to him with considerable Recruits, and being join'd, they took the *Spanish* Hostages the *Carthaginians* kept in *Saguntum*, and restor'd them to their Friends, by which they gain'd the Affections of all the Country; then falling upon *Asdrubal*, as he was marching into *France*, routed him; overthrew him again at *Illiturgum*, a third time at *Incibile*, and a fourth at *Aurigit*, but were at last both of them Vanquish'd and Slain near the River *Segura*, in the Kingdom of *Murcia*.

215.

Lucius Marcius, a Tribune, gathering the scatter'd remains of the *Roman* Army then totally dispirited, manag'd them so well, that first he repuls'd the *Carthaginian* Army, which came to attack him in his Camp, then pursuing his Victory, cut off all *Asdrubal's* Forces in their Works, and not so satisfi'd did the same by those under the Command of *Mago*, in which Actions, 37000 *Carthaginians* were Slain.

Claudius Nero was sent over by the Senate as Proprator, with 10000 Foot, and 1000 Horse, in the Year 208, and the following Year

208.

Year before
Christ.

Year Pub. Corn. Scipio, as Proconsul, with a like number. He having gather'd an Army and Fleet, laid Siege to, and took Carthage, routed Asdrubal Barchinus; then Asdrubal, the Son of Gisco, treated with the Africans, and brought them over to his Party, and reduc'd the greatest part of Spain, the Carthaginians being almost Expell'd.

L. Corn. Lentulus, and L. Man. Acidinus, Successors to Scipio, defeated Mandonius and Indibilis, who durst revolt from the Romans, killing 13000 of their Men. C. Corn. Cethegus, who Succeeded him, slew 15000 Mutineers. Nothing remarkable hapned till the Year 193, when

Cato, the Censor, came over, and was the first Consul in Spain. He took Roses and Empurias, and slew 40000 Spaniards in one Battle, which done, many Provinces submitted, and he return'd to Rome, leaving Spain under Pretors, as it continued for several Years, without any Action of great Note, till the first War of Numantia, when

Fulvius Nobilior being Consul in Spain, was three several times worsted by the Natives. Mummius over-threw the Lusitanians with a mighty slaughter, Peace was Concluded with Numantia. The Consul Lucullus, having the City Coca Surrendered to him, Barbarously Murthered all the Inhabitants, and Galba the Pretor, in Lusitania with the like Inhumanity Butcher'd a Multitude of those People he had appointed to meet him without Arms, on pretence of Assigning them Lands to live on.

This

This Bloody Treachery gave *Viriatuſ* an opportunity of making head againſt the Romans, in the Year 144, and for Fourteen Years following he did them great harm, Defeating and Killing *Vitelliuſ*, Routing *Planciuſ*, Vanquiſhing *Unimanuſ*, and overthrowing *Nigidiuſ*. *C. Leliuſ*, was the firſt Roman that worſted him, then *Fab. Maximuſ* put him to the Rout. *Quinciuſ* gave and receiv'd a Defeat. Peace was at length Concluded betwixt the Romans and him; but *Serviliuſ*, by order of the Senate, broke it, put *Viriatuſ* to Flight, and prevail'd with ſome of his People to Murder him.

Year before
Chriſt.

144.

Numantia now again Revolted; *Pompey* Beſieg'd it, his Succeſſor *Popiliuſ* was Routed, *Maneiuſ* Concluded a Shameful Peace; for which he was deliver'd up, *M. Lepiduſ* was beaten with the loſs of 6000 of his Men, and *Piſo* far'd no better, till *Scipio Africanuſ* coming utterly deſtroy'd the place, in the Year 131.

131.

Thus *Spain* was reduced, and for ſeveral Years after, ſeems to have enjoy'd Peace, till in the Year 103, the *Lufitanians* again Revolted, and Three Years after were again reduced. And in *Hiſpania Citerior*, the *Cimbri*, who came out of *France* above 100000 ſtrong, were Routed by the *Celtiberi*. What other Actions hapned, were not of ſuch Note, as to deſerve a place here, till the coming of

103.

Sertoriuſ into *Lufitania*, in the Year 79, for he being of *Mariuſ* his party in *Rome*, when *Sylla* prevail'd, Fled into *Spain*; where he was receiv'd and Honour'd by the *Lufi-*

79.

Year before
Christ.

69.

ani, and declar'd their General. Thus he became a Terror to Rome, for his Lieutenant *Hirtulejus*, overthrew *Lucius Domitius Toranius* at the foot of the *Pyrenean Mountains*; and after him *Manilius*, who was Proconsul in *Gaule* and *Sertorius* himself several times worsted the Romans, till being over-thrown by *Pompey*, and *Metellus*; he was Murder'd by the contrivance of *Perpenna*, one of his own Commanders, in the Year 69. *Perpenna* who took upon him the Command after his Death, was Defeated and Killed by *Pompey*, who having settled the Affairs of *Spain*, return'd to *Rome*.

Presently after *Julius Caesar* came into *Spain*, as Questor to the Pretor *Antistius*, but not liking his Post, went back to *Rome*, and four Years after return'd with the Title of Pretor, when he entirely subdued the *Herminii*, and having perform'd many notable Actions hasten'd again to *Rome*, to be chosen Consul. In his absence 50000 *Spaniards* passing the *Pyrenees* to the assistance of the *Gauls*, were Routed by *Crassus*, and 38000 of them Slain. But *Q. Cecilius*, who was Proconsul in *Spain*, being over-thrown by the *Vacei*, the Senate gave that Government for five Years to *Pompey*, who came not himself, but sent three Legates in his stead. Not long after *Caesar's* Daughter, who was Wife to *Pompey*, Dying the Knot which had United them, was Dissolv'd, and Ambition hurrying them on they began the Civil War; and *Caesar* having settled Affairs at *Rome*, to his Mind, came again into *Spain*, where he oblig'd *Petreius* and *Afranius*, *Pompey's* Lieutenants, with their whole

whole Army to submit without shedding a drop of Blood, having so surrounded them that they could neither Fight, nor get off, but must starve. *Varro*, another of *Pompey's* Generals, being Deserted by his Men, Surrendred himself, Ships and Stores to *Cæsar*, who having had all the Success he could wish, went away to *Rome*. *Longinus*, whom he left to Govern the farther Province, through his Avarice caus'd the Army to Mutiny, was in danger of being Murder'd, and flying to *Italy*, with the Treasure he had got together was cast away. Tho' *Pompey* the great was Defeated in the Plains of *Pharsalia*, and afterwards Kill'd in *Egypt*, yet his Party was not quite extinct for several great Men oppos'd *Cæsar*, and *Pompey's* Sons coming into *Spain*, and being grown formidable, oblig'd *Cæsar* to return thither once more. After many Actions of less Note, the Two Armies met near *Munda*, where was Fought a most Bloody Battle, and *Cæsar* was so near being Routed, that he afterwards Declar'd he here Fought for his Life, however he obtain'd a Compleat Victory, and then having reduced all that oppos'd, returned to *Rome*, the whole Sovereignty being Devolv'd upon him, so that he is accounted the first *Roman* Emperor, and as such Sovereign of *Spain*. At his Departure he left *Asinius Pollio*, and *Marcus Lepidus*, to Govern the Two Provinces *Citerior*, and *Uterior*, and having enjoy'd his acquir'd greatness but a short time, was Murder'd in the Senate by *Brutus* and *Cassius*, and their Accomplices in the Year 42, before the Birth of Christ.

Year before
Christ.

25.

Upon his Death, *Sextus Pompey* renew'd the War in *Spain*, and Routing *Pollio*, possess'd himself of all the Province of *Betica*, or *Andalucia*. But *Augustus* succeeding *Julius Caesar*, soon made himself Lord of the then known World, and coming into *Spain* in the Year 25, subdued the *Cantabri*, *Galicians*, and *Asturians*, so that the whole Country was reduced under obedience, which done, he Planted many Colonies, and then return'd to *Rome*, after which ensued a General Peace throughout *Spain*. And here we will end this Chapter and Computation of Years, which has been hitherto Decreasing, till the Birth of the Redeemer of the World, and in the next begin with his Glorious Birth, to go on till this present time.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

From the Birth of Christ, till the coming of the Barbarous Nations into Spain, in the beginning of the 5th Century.

THE Hour being now come, in which ^{year of} all the Predictions of the Holy Pro- ^{Christ.} phets, concerning the coming of the promis'd *Messias*, were to be fulfill'd, *Jesus Christ*, our merciful Redeemer, was Born of the Blessed *Virgin Mary*, in a Stable in *Bethlehem*, on *Sunday* the 25th of *December*, at *Midnight*, in the 42th Year of the Empire of *Augustus*, 792 after the Building of *Rome*, 2163, after the coming of *Tubal* into *Spain*, 2305 after the Deluge, and 3961 from the Creation of the World according to the *Hebrew Computation*.

Augustus the Emperor was Nephew to *Julius Caesar*, and Son to *Octavius*, who had been Pretor in *Macedon*, he Reign'd, Reckning from the Death of *Julius Caesar*, 56 Years, and Died in the 15th Year of Grace, upon *Sunday* the 16th of *August*. From henceforward we shall reckon by the Years of Christ.

Tiberius Nero, Son-in-Law to *Augustus*, by his appointment Succeeded him. He reign'd 22 Years, 6 Months, and some Days, and was a wicked Prince, being wholly devoted to

Year of
Christ.

38.

42.

Luxury, Cruelty and Avarice. In his time the Spaniards built a Temple in honour of his Predecessor *Augustus*. Some small Commotions hapned in *Spain*, but not of any consideration. Under him our Lord and Saviour suffer'd for the Redemption of Mankind. He dy'd the 16th of *March*, in the 78th Year of his Age, and 38 of our Salvation.

Gaius Caligula, remarkable for nothing but his Folly, and being kill'd by *Cherea*, Captain of his Guards; rul'd 3 Years, 10 Months and 8 days; his Death was in the Year 42.

Caius Claudius, Uncle to *Caligula*, was set up next. *Drusillus Rotundus* Govern'd *Hispania*, *Citerior*, and *Umbonius Silus*, *Betica*, *S. James* the Greater, after preaching in *Judea* and *Samarita* came into *Spain*, where he made known the Gospel at *Zaragora*, and built a Church in honour of our Lady, now call'd of the Pillar. After he was Martyr'd at *Hierusalem*, his Body is said to have been brought into *Spain*, and buried at *Iria Flavia*, now call'd *El Padron*, and thence translated to *Compostela*, where it receives the Veneration of all Catholics. The Body was lost for some Ages, and miraculously found in the Reign of *Ramiro*. The Saint is said to have gain'd but few followers in *Spain*, and there is a Controversy concerning nine, reckon'd to be his Disciples, whom others will have to be sent over by the Apostles *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. *Claudius* govern'd almost 14 Years, and is reported to have been poison'd by an Eunuch, or by his Wife *Agrippina*; however it was, he dy'd in the Year of Grace 55.

Nero,

Nero, Son to *Agrippina*, enjoy'd the Empire 15 Years with Infamy, for his more than brutal Vices; kill'd his Mother, Aunt, two Wives, and Master *Seneca*, marry'd a young Man, set *Rome* on fire, rais'd the first Persecution against Christians, profus'd the Publick Revenue, and seiz'd the Wealth of private persons, his Villanies excited *Vindex* in *France* and *Galba* in *Spain*, to revolt, upon which Encouragement the Senate Declar'd *Nero* an Enemy to his Country, and he forsaken by all Men, Kill'd himself, when he had reign'd 14 Years, and in the 32th of his Age.

Year of
Christ.

Galba hearing of the Death of *Nero*, march'd to *Rome*, where he was receiv'd as Emperor, which continu'd but 7 months, at the end of which, he was Murder'd by the *Pretorian Bands*.

Orbo, who had caus'd him to be Murder'd, was Rewarded with the Empire, which his ill acquir'd greatness was not of any continuance, for he held it but 95 Days, when being Defeated by *Vitellius*, he Kill'd himself. He is said to have given the *Spaniards* Jurisdiction over *Mauritania Tingitana*, which continu'd till the Kingdom of the *Goths* was destroy'd.

Vitellius was set up by the *German Legions*, and being possess'd of the Empire, gave himself up to all manner of Vice, and is reckon'd to have reign'd but Nine Months, at the end of which, he was Murder'd at *Rome*, the *Legions* in the East having declared

Flavins

Year of
Christ,

Flavius Vespasianus, Emperor, who prov'd a good and Virtuous Prince. To oblige the *Spaniards*, he granted them the Privileges of *Latium*, sent over a great number of *Jews* after the Destruction of *Hierusalem*, who Built the City *Merida*, and having Reign'd 10 Years with great Applause, Dy'd at *Rome* in the Year 80.

Titus his Son, Succeeded him in the Empire, and all manner of Virtues, but liv'd only 2 Years, 2 Months, and 20 Days; under him *Spain* was Govern'd by Three Pretors of the Three Provinces, *Tarraconensis*, *Betica*, and *Lusitania*.

Domitian, Brother to *Titus*, but nothing like him, as being a most Vicious and Dissolute Prince, held the Empire 15 Years, and and 5 Months, persecuted the Christians, and was for his Cruelty Kill'd in his Palace by one *Stephanus*, who he design'd to put to Death. He forbid Planting any more Vines in *Spain*, lest they should want Land to Plow, and Pasture. Under him *Eugenius* sent by *S. Dionysius Areopagita* to Preach in *Spain*, and first Archbishop of *Toledo*, suffer'd Martyrdome in *France*.

Cajus Nerva was chosen Emperor by the Senate, and Liv'd to enjoy it but 16 Months.

M. Ulpius Trajanus, a *Spaniard* adopted by *Nerva*, reign'd 19 Years, and is counted one of the Good Emperors, yet he stain'd his Character by Persecuting the Christians, and Died in *Cilicia* in the Year 118.

Ælius Adrianus, appointed by *Trajan*, to Succeed him, held the Imperial Scepter 21 Years, he is said to have divided *Spain* into 6

Pro-

Provinces, viz. *Betica, Lusitania, Carthagi-* Year of
Christ
ensis, Tarraconensis, Galicia and Mauritania
Tingitana. During his Reign, was Broach'd
the Heresy of the *Gnostiks*, which Confound-
ed the Divine Persons, and made free Will
subservient to Destiny.

T. Elins Antoninus, adopted by *Adrian*,
Succeeded him in the Year 139. During his 139.
whole Reign, which lasted 22 Years, and 7
Months, he preserv'd Peace throughout the
Empire, and for his extraordinary goodness
was call'd *Pater Patriæ*; he ordain'd the
Spaniards should leave their own Tongue,
and Speak Latin, Erecting Schools to this
purpose through the Country. From this
Roman Language, ours came to be call'd
Romance. He Dy'd in the Year 162, and left 162.
the Empire to

M. Aurelius Antoninus, and *Antonius Verus*;
this being the first time two Emperors Reign'd
together, they rais'd a Persecution against
Christians, the latter liv'd but 9 Years, the
first 19, and one Month, and Dy'd in the
Year 181.

Elins Aurelius Commodus Antoninus his Son,
a Deprav'd Emperor, Govern'd 12 Years, 8
Months, and 15 Days, is reported to have
300 Concubines, and as many beautiful Youths,
to satisfy his Lust, and was Poison'd by *Mar-*
cia, one of his Concubines, in the Year 193.

Helvius Pertinax, was next, and possess'd
the Throne but 1 Months and 28 Days, be-
ing then Murder'd by the *Preterian-bands*, of
whom

Didius Julianus, bought the Empire, but
not being able to pay the purchase, they
for-

Year of
Christ.

forlook him, and he was at the end of six Months, Kill'd by the Contrivance of

Septimius Severus, who was therefore declar'd Emperor by the Legions of *Sclavonia*. In the 9th Year of his Reign, he rais'd a Persecution against the Christians, and Dy'd in *Tork* in *Great Britain*, when he had rul'd 17 Years, 8 Months, and 3 Days.

Aurelius Antonius Caracalla, his Eldest Son became Sole Monarch, by Murdering his Brother and Companion in the Throne, *Geta*, which Cruel Action, with many others of as hainous a Nature, made him Odious, and he was Stabb'd by one *Martialis* a Soldier, as he sat easing his Body, when he had Reign'd 6 Years, 2 Months and 5 Days.

219. *Opilius Macrinus*, Commander of the *Pretorian-Bands*, was next Declar'd Emperor, and held it but 3 Months and 28 Days, when he was Killed by the Soldiers in the Year 219.

Aurelius Antoninus Varius, from his being Priest of the Sun call'd *Heliogabalus*, with the help of his Mother *Mesa*, was Saluted Emperor by the Soldiers. He was the most absolute Monster for all sorts of Vice, but more particularly for Lust, that ever the World afforded, being Guilty of all manner of Brutality, even to the endeavouring to change his Sex. He was Kill'd by his Guards, when he had Reign'd but 3 Years, 9 Months, and 4 Days, in the 18th Year of his Age, and 223 of the Redemption of Man.

223.

Alexander Severus his Cousin German was his Successor, prov'd a good Emperor, yet was Murder'd by *Maximinus*, after 13 Years, and 9 Days Rule.

Maxi-

Maximinus usurp'd the Title of Emperor; but was soon Kill'd, as were

Balbinus and *Pupienus* chosen by the Senate within the first Year of their Reign.

Gordianus but 19 Years of Age, Saluted Emperor, was Murder'd by *Philip*, Captain of his Guards, in the 6th Year of his Empire.

Philip having got the Empire by his Treason, Govern'd 5 Years, and was Murder'd by his Soldiers.

Decius his Successor rais'd a Cruel Persecution against the Christians in the Year 250, rul'd two Years, and was Kill'd in Battle by the *Getae*. 250.

Trebonianus Gallus, who contriv'd the Defeat and Death of *Decius*, usurp'd the Empire, and held it 18 Months; being then Defeated and Slain by

Emilianus, who enjoy'd his ill gotten Power but 4 Months, being Kill'd by his Men, when they heard of the Election of

Licinius Valerianus, who gover'd 7 Years, and was then taken Prisoner by the *Persians*, among whom he Liv'd above a Year in Slavery, his Son and Successor

Galienus never taking any care to redeem him. Till this time we can find nothing done in Spain worth taking notice of, under all the aforementioned Emperors. Now 30 Generals in several places calling themselves Emperors, one *Tetricus* secur'd Spain, and call'd the *Germans* to his assistance, who passing thro' France like a barbarous People, destroy'd all wherever they came with Fire and Sword. *Galienus* reign'd 15 Years, and was kill'd by his Soldiers in the Year 269. 269.

Flavius

Year of
Christ.

Flavius Claudius reign'd next one Year, 10 Months, and 15 Days, and then dy'd a natural death; a thing rare in those days.

Quintillrianus, his Brother, was Chosen by the Senate, but he was of such a mean Spirit, that he kill'd himself 17 Days after his Election; upon the news that *Claudius* his Legions had saluted.

Lucius Domitius Aurelianus Emperor, who was an implacable Enemy to the Christians, yet a notable Commander, Govern'd 4 Years, 11 Months, and 7 Days, and was then Murder'd by his Favourite *Maeftheus*.

Claudius Tacitus was Chosen Emperor by the Senate, to whom the Army had given the Power of Election, he being 68 Years of Age liv'd but 6 Months and 28 Days to enjoy his new Honour.

Florianus, his Brother, assum'd the Title of Emperor, but repenting three Months after, caus'd his Veins to be open'd, and bled to Death.

M. *Aurelius Probus*, a Man excellently qualified, was Chosen by the Legions in the East, yet at the end of 5 Years, and 4 Months, was kill'd by them, and they set up

282.

M. *Aurelius Carus* in the Year 282, he nam'd his two Sons *Carinus* and *Numerianus* his Companions in the Empire. *Carus* was kill'd by a Thunderbolt, *Numerianus* murder'd in a Litter, in which he was carried because of his sore Eyes: Their Dominion lasted but two Years.

Dioclesian being hereupon rais'd by the Army, defeated and slew *Carinus*, was insatiable in his Thirst after Christian Blood, Declar'd

Maximi-

Maximianus Hercules his Companion in the Empire; and having held it 20 Years, despairing of being able to extirpate Christianity, voluntarily Abdicated, and perswaded *Maximian* to do the same. Year of
Christ.

Galerius and *Constantius*, who had Married the Daughters of the two last Tyrants, Succeeded them, and dividing the Empire, *Constantius* chose for his part *France*, *Spain* and *Britain*. He was Father to *Constantine the Great*, whom he had by *Helena*, the Daughter of a King of *Britain*; a Prince of extraordinary moderation, and a great favourer of Christians. His Reign lasted but one Year, Ten Months, and 8 Days, for he Dy'd at *Tork*, in the Year 306.

Maxentius, Son to *Maximianus*, now usurp'd the Empire, and possess'd himself of *Rome*, but held it not long, being drown'd in the *River Tiber* flying from

Constantine the Great, who soon possess'd himself of the whole Empire, and was the first Christian Emperor. In his time *Arius* in revenge, because he was not chosen Bishop of *Alexandria*, broach'd that which of him was call'd the *Arian Heresy*, asserting, that Christ was not of the same Substance with his Father. To oppose this Heresy, the first General Council was held at *Nice*, by Command of the Emperor, where the Heresy was condemn'd, and the Catholick Faith express'd in that call'd the *Nicene Creed*. He remov'd the Seat of the Empire from *Rome* to *Bizantium*, which he rebuilt, and after his own Name call'd it *Constantinople*, and reign'd 30 Years, 3 Months, and 27 Days.

Constan-

Year of
Christ.

361.

Constantine, Constantius and Constance, the three Sons of Constantine the Great, had the Empire divided among them by their Father; but Constantine and Constance being kill'd some time after, Constantius remain'd sole Monarch, and Dy'd in the Year 361.

Julian, Surnam'd the Apostate, was Appointed by Constantius his Successor. He forsaking Christianity at first, gave Liberty of Conscience to Christians, Jews and Idolaters; but bearing Christians an implacable Malice forbid them being admitted to any Places of Profit or Trust, or their Children to be taught in Schools. At last in the War against the Persians he was kill'd with a Dart, which no body knew whence it came, when he had liv'd 32 Years, and reign'd one, 7 Months, and 27 Days.

Fl. Jovianus, a Christian, chosen by the Army, sway'd the Septer but 7 Months and 21 Days, being stifled by a Pan of Coals left in his Room.

375.

Fl. Valentinianus succeeded Jovianus, and presently chose his Brother Valens his Companion in the Empire, assigning him the East to Govern. He was successful in all his Wars but there were none in Spain, which is the reason no more mention is here made of him but that he dy'd in Germany in the Year 375 when he had been Emperor 11 Years, Eight Months, and 22 Days. Valens out liv'd but four Years, during which time the Goths Commanded by Fritigernus and Athanaricus broke into the Provinces of the Empire; by whom Valens was overthrown, and burnt in a Cottage to which he fled.

Gratiannus

Year of
Christ

Gratianus, Son to *Valentinian*, appointed by his Father to succeed him, was forced by the Army to admit his Brother *Valentinian*, as Partner in the Throne, and afterwards of his own accord gave the same Honour to *Theodosius*, who had vanquish'd the *Goths*, and oblig'd them to accept of such Lands as he would assign them. *Theodosius* Governing in the East, made his Son *Arcadius* his Companion. At this time was held a Council at *Constantinople*, which is the Second of the General Councils; where all Heresies then known were condemn'd, and particularly that of the *Macedonians*, who made the Holy Ghost a Creature, *Gratian* having reign'd 7 Years 9 Months, and 9 Days, was murder'd by *Andragacius*. Religion at this time, was tainted in *Spain* by the Heresy of *Priscilian*, which many embraced at his perswasion; and among them the two Bishops *Instancius* and *Salvianus*. These Hereticks confounded the Divine Persons, allow'd of Divorces, held it a Crime to eat Flesh, said the Souls proceeded from the Divine Essence, descended by the help of Angels into this Life, and here fell into the power of the Prince of Darknes, the Maker of this World. *Theodosius* sway'd the Empire 16 Years, and 2 days, and Dy'd in the Year of Grace 395.

395.

Arcadius and *Honorius*, his Sons, divided the Empire among them, the Elder took the East, and the Younger the West. *Stilico*, who was Father-in-law to *Honorius*, designing to raise his own Son *Eucherius* to the Empire, call'd in the *Alans* and *Vandals*, and caus'd the *Goths* to mutiny for want of their Pay. They broke into *Italy* in two Bodies, one whereof

D

Stilico

Year of
Christ.

410.

Stilico destroy'd, and might have done the same by the other, but would not only worsted and assign'd them Lands in the farthest parts of *France*; yet they return'd, ravag'd all *Italy*, and sack'd and burnt *Rome*, in the Year 410. After this *Placidia*, the Emperor's Sister, who had been taken in *Rome*, being Married to *Ataulfus*, Brother to *Alaricus*, King of these *Goths*, and he soon succeeding in the Kingdom, *Ataulfus* and *Honorius* agreed, and the *Goths* went to inhabit those parts of *France*, and *Spain* next the *Pyrenean* Mountains. This gave them occasion to make themselves afterwards Masters of all *Spain*, as will be declar'd in the ensuing Chapter, and here put an end to the Succession of the *Roman* Emperor's, as Monarchs of *Spain*, because from this time forwards their Authority there declin'd, till it was quite extinct, and *Spain* after having been over-run by several barbarous Nations, was at last entirely reduced under the sole power of the *Goths* and so continued till they were almost extirpated by the *Moors*,

CHAB

Year of
Christ.

CHAP. IV.

From the coming of the barbarous Nations in the beginning of the fifth Century, till the Year 586; when almost all Spain was United under one Head.

THE weakness of some, and infancy of other Emperors, and the many Rebellions and Treacheries of their Generals, gave occasion to several Northern Barbarous Nations, to break into, and tear the Empire in pieces, erecting to themselves considerable Monarchies out of the Ruins; as, to go no farther for Examples, the Saxons did in Britain, the Franks in Gaul; the Longobards in Italy, and the Goths in Spain. Before the coming of the Goths, the Vandals, Alans, Suevians, and Silingians, who had before settled in France, hearing Honorius the Emperor, join'd with the Goths, or else the Usurper Constantine, who had subdued great part of France, would bring them into Subjection; and being invited by the Honorians left to secure the Passes of the Pyrenean Mountains against them, went over into Spain, and spreading themselves throughout the Country, left nothing but what they inhumanly destroy'd with Fire and sword, sparing neither Spaniards, nor Romans, butchering the Living without Distinction of Sex or Age, and overturning the very Monuments and Tombs of the Dead. *Hermenegild*

D 2

was

Year of
Christ.

was King of the *Suevians*, *Ataces* of the *Alans*, *Gundericus*, of the *Vandals* and *Silingians*. These Savages destroy'd not only the People and Houses, but even the Fruits of the Earth, which caus'd such a Famine to ensue, that the People fed upon Human Flesh, and Wild Beasts ran to the Towns to Devour Men. Then follow'd the Plague, which Rag'd to such a Degree, that between both, the Country was Depopulated, and the new comers had their choice to settle where they pleas'd. The *Suevians* possess'd themselves of *Galicia*, which then comprehended a great part of Old *Castile*. The *Alans* Planted in *Lusitania*, which then also was of a much larger extent than now. The *Vandals* and *Silingians* seiz'd the Province *Betica*, now *Andaluzia*. Thus Spain was divided into several Kingdoms, and no less Variety of Customs and Religions. The *Romans* and *Spaniards* were Catholicks, the *Goths* *Arians*, and the other Barbarous Nations were still Idolaters. These People had several Kingdoms whose Dominions extending but over some small part of the Country, and they being at length subdu'd by the *Goths*, we will pass them by, and begin the Race of those that made themselves Masters of the whole; of whom the first that came into Spain was

ATAULFUS.

HE, as has been said, was Brother and Successor to *Alaricus*, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, and married to *Galla Placidia*, the Empress *Honorius's* Sister, upon which Marriage they

they agreed, and he had the Country about the Pyrenean Mountains allotted him to settle in with his People; his Court, some say, he kept at *Barcelona*, others at *Narbonne*, perhaps he might reside some time in both places. About the time of his coming Authors vary, *Garibay* says it was in 414, *Mariana*, in 415, and *Rodrigo Mendez de Silva* in 416, *Innocent* the first being then Pope, *Honorius* Emperor of the *West*, *Theodosius* the Younger of the *East*, and *Meroveus* King of the *Franks*. *Araulfus* being inclin'd to Peace, which no way suited with the Genius of his fierce People, they conspir'd against him, and by the means of one *Vernulphus*, his Favourite, and a Dwarf, murder'd him at *Barcelona*, in the Year 417. He lies Buried at *Barcelona*, near the Cathedral and on his Tomb is an Epitaph, and the Arms his Successors us'd, which are Quarterly, 1st Barry of 6 pieces Sable, and Or; 2dly, Gules, a Crown Or, 3dly, Or, a Lion Gules; 4thly Argent, a Lion Gules. These are the true Arms of the *Goths*, according to the most approv'd Authors. He left no Issue, 6 Sons he had before he was Married to *Placidia*, being Murder'd with him, and *Theodosius* his Son, by her dying a Child.

near of
Christ:

SIGERIVS.

SECond King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, was rais'd to the Throne by Election; he was an excellent Commander, and belov'd by the Army, but being like his Predecessor, inclinable to Peace, and perswaded to it by the Queen Dowager *Placidia*, his Reign prov'd but short,

D 3

those

42.

Year of
Christ.

those that had rais'd him becoming his Murderers. He was buried at *Barcelona*. His Sons *Genfericus*, *Hanericus*, *Gundamundus*, *Trasamundus*, and *Hildericus* were Butcher'd with him.

Walia, or Ubalia, 3d. King.

A Restless and turbulent Man was chosen in his place; he to please his People sent a powerful Army to War upon the *Roman* Dominions in *Africa*, but most of it perish'd by Shipwrack, which oblig'd him to make Peace with the Emperor *Honorius*, to restore to him his Sister *Placidia*, and join with his General *Constantius* against the *Alans*, and *Vandals*, whom they overthrew, and forc'd to submit to them. For this good Service the Emperor *Honorius* bestow'd the City of *Toulouze*, and Province of *Guienne*, on *Ubalia*, upon which he remov'd his Court out of *Spain* into *France*. He reign'd 3 Years, and Dy'd in 420.

420.

Theodoredus, 4th. King.

Aribay calls him *Theodoricus*, the French *Ibierki*, the next of Blood to *Ataulfus*, the first King, succeeded *Walia*. He was of the Race of the *Balti*, a Noble Family among the *Goths*, so call'd from *Baltus*, a famous King, their Progenitor. His Reign was long, for it lasted 31 Years, and prosperous, for he was successful in Wars, married two Daughters to Kings, and left Sons, who Reign'd af-

Mur- ter him. *Attila*, the *Hun*, having over-run ^{Year of}
 all *Italy*, and great part of *France*, *Theodore-* ^{Christ.}
 us join'd his Forces with the *Romans* and
 and with *Franks*, and gave him Battle in the *Catalauni-*
 an Plains near *Touloure*, where the *Hun* was
 defeated with the loss of 180000 men, but in
 the heat of the Action the *Gothish* King was
 bore down, and trampled to death by his
 own men, which was in the Year 451. Some
 Authors pretend to deduce the Genealogy of
 the Kings of *Spain* from this Prince; but I
 don't find it can be made out. He had Issue
Torismund, *Theodorick* and *Euricus*, who all three
 Reign'd successively after him. *Fridericus*, *Re-*
ginerius and *Himericus*, of whom no other me-
 mory remains. Besides two Daughters, whose
 Names are not known; one married to *Ric-*
tarius, the first Christian King of the *Suevians*
 in *Spain*; the other to *Humericus*, Son and Suc-
 cessor to *Genfericus*, King of the *Vandals* in *An-*
daluzia, so call'd from those People, its for-
 mer Name being *Betica*.

Torismund, 5th. King.

Succeeded his Father *Theodoredus*, and he
 jointly with *Aetius*, the *Roman* General,
 pursuing *Attila* the *Hun* to the River *Loire*,
 gave him there a second Overthrow, which
 drove him quite out of *France*. Notwithstan-
 ding this Success he Govern'd not long, be-
 ing murder'd by the contrivance of his own
 Brothers *Theodoricus* and *Euricus*, and the hand
 of *Ascaternus* his Favourite, when he had
 reign'd

Year of
Christ.

reign'd 3 Years ; others say, but one. His death was in the Year 454.

445.

Theodorick, 6th. King.

BROther to *Torismund*, and one of the Con-
trivers of his death, was rewarded for
this Inhumanity with the Crown, and had
leave given him, by the Emperor *Valentinian*,
to extend his Dominions by Conquest in
Spain, which he did very successfully. His
Brother-in-law *Ricciarius*, King of the *Suevi-
ans*, endeavouring to oppose him was over-
thrown ; and being taken at *Oporto* in *Portu-
gal*, whither he fled, had his Head cut off.
After this *Remismundus* being rais'd to be
King of the *Suevians*, married *Theodorick's*
Daughter, and was by some of her followers
perverted to the *Arian* Heresy. *Theodorick* ha-
ving reign'd 13 Years at *Tholouze*, was mur-
der'd by his Brother *Euricus*, in the Year of
Grace 467.

467.

He had one only Daughter, whose Name
is not known ; married, as has been said, to
Remismundus, King of the *Suevians*.

Euricus, 7th. King.

AND third Son of King *Theodoredus* ascen-
ded the Throne, from which he had
cast down his own Brother *Theodorick*, exten-
ded his Dominions both in *France* and *Spain*,
for he reduced all the Province *Tarraconensis*,
and Cities of *Pamplona* and *Zaragora*, subdued
a great

a great part of *Lusitania*, made himself Master of the Countries of *Limoges*, *Quercy*, and *Roverge*, and took the Cities *Clermont*, *Marseilles*, and *Arles*, in which last he settled his Court, and being an *Arian*, fell to persecuting of the *Catholicks*. He was the first that gave written Laws to the *Goths*, expell'd the *Romans* out of *Spain*, after they had continu'd there above 700 Years; and having reign'd 36 Years, dy'd at *Arles* in the Year 483.

483.

Alaricus, 8th. King.

WAS Son to *Euricus*, and Proclaim'd immediately upon the Death of his Father. He Married *Tendetusa*, or *Amolastunt*, Daughter to *Theodorick*, King of the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy*, and his Wife *Audeffeda*, Sister to *Clovis*, King of *France*. During his reign the Affairs of the *Goths* in *Spain*, continu'd in a peaceable posture. But in *France* this King had Bloody Wars with the *Franks*, and coming to a Battle with them in the Country of *Poitiers*, after having done all that could be expected from a brave General, being forsaken by his Men, he was dismounted by King *Clouis*, who fought at the head of his Men, and kill'd on the ground by a *French* Foot Soldier. This was in the Year 506, when he had reign'd 23 Years.

506.

Gesaleycus,

Fear of
Christ.



Gesaleycus, 9th. King.

BASTARD Son to *Alaricus*, was preferr'd before his Brother *Amalaricus*, tho' Lawfully begotten because the latter was then an Infant, but *Theodorick* King of the *Ostrogoths*, whose Grandson he was, sent 80000 Men under the Command of *Ilba*, to place him on the Throne, and give a check to the *Franks*, who after the Death of the late King had again routed the *Visigoths* and driven them out of their best Dominions in *France*. *Ilba* overthrew the *Franks* with the slaughter of 20000 of them, whereupon *Gesaleycus* went over into *Africk*, to *Thrasimundus*, King of the *Vandals*, who gave him some Supplies, with which returning into *France*, he gather'd an Army, and gave Battle near *Barcelona*, but was routed by *Ilba*, and fled back into *France*, where he dy'd in the Year 510, having reign'd 4 Years.

510.

Amalaricus, 10th. King.

LAWFUL Son to *Alaricus* thus Enthron'd by *Ilba*, was left during his Minority, under the Tution of *Theudius*, or *Theudis*, who had been Squire at Arms and a favourite to *Theodorick* the *Ostrogoth*. When at Age he made Peace with the *Franks*, and to bind it the faster, Married *Crotilda*, Daughter to King *Clouis*, with whom he had in Dower the Dominion of *Toulouze* and other Lands in *France*.

Crotilda

Crotilda was a Catholick, and piously educated, which mov'd her Husband, who was an *Arian*, to use her so barbarously, that after having patiently endur'd all manner of outrages; she was forced to complain to her Brothers, among whom their Father *Clouis* had divided his Dominions, *Childebert* being King of *Paris*, *Clotaire* of *Soissons*, *Clodomire* of *Orleans*, and *Thierri* of *Mets*. They joining their Forces march'd to her relief with such speed, that *Amalaricus* had not time to provide a strength to oppose them, who surpriz'd and slew him in *Barcelona*, when he had Reign'd 21 Years, 16 whereof under Tuition, and in the Year 531.

Year of
Christ.

531.

Theudis, or *Theudius*, 11th King.

WAS of the Race of the *Ostrogoths*, but having behav'd himself with singular Prudence whilst he govern'd in the Minority of *Amalaricus*, he so far gain'd upon the Affections of the Nobility, of the *Vesigoths*, that they chose him for their King, their own Royal Line being extinct in *Amalaricus*. *Childebert* and *Clotaire*, the Sons of *Clouis*, again invaded *Spain*, and having done much harm in the Province of *Tarragona*, were met in the Passes of the *Pyrenean Mountains*, as they return'd home by *Theudiselus* General then, and afterwards Successor to *Theudis*, and forced to purchase their Passage with Money. After this War a Plague rag'd in *Spain* for two Years, and swept away great multitudes of People; which ceasing, *Theudis* sail'd over into *Africk*.

Year of
Christ.

Africk, and laid Siege to *Centa*, whence the besieged sallying on a *Sunday* made a great slaughter in his Army, the rest, with the King, got aboard the Fleet, and return'd into *Spain*. *Theudis* having reign'd 17 Years was Murder'd by a Man that feign'd himself mad, upon what account is not known, but the King himself, said it was a Judgment of God, because he had many Years before murder'd a General, under whom he serv'd, and to whom he had taken an Oath of Fidelity.

548. His Death hapned in the Year 548.

Theudiselus, 12th. King.

HAd been General under *Theudis*, and was of the Blood Royal of the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy*, as being Son to a Sister of *Totila*, their King. For his great Birth and Valour he was chosen by the Nobility, but much disappointed their expectation; for as soon as promoted to the Throne he wholly gave himself up to Vice, and particular to Sensuality, insomuch that he caus'd several Persons to be Murder'd only to take their Wives, which so incens'd his Subjects, that they conspir'd and Murder'd him in his Pallace, when he had Reign'd but a Year, or little more, in 549.

549.

Agila, 13th. King.

OF what Family is not known was next Elected. He laid Siege to *Cordova* which refus'd to submit to him, and the Besieged

sieged falling, was routed, his only Son kill'd, ^{Year of} and he fled to *Merida*. Being grown con- ^{Christ} temptible on account of this disaster, one *A-*
thanasildus rebell'd, and rais'd a Power against
 him, made a League with the *Romans*, and
 receiv'd Succours from them, and routed the
 King's Army, who was Murder'd by his Peo-
 ple at *Merida* in the Year 554, when he had 554:
 Reign'd 5 Years.

Athanasildus, 14th. King.

HAVING overthrown *Agila*, was without
 any farther opposition receiv'd as King
 of the *Goths*, and during his whole Reign,
 engag'd in continual Wars, for forgetting his
 Obligations to the *Romans*, who help'd to set
 him on the Throne, he endeavour'd to expel
 them all *Spain*, where they had got large Pos-
 sessions, by Aiding of him. What his Acti-
 ons were does not appear, nor have we any
 account of what Family he came, but only
 that he Dy'd in the Year 567, having Reign'd 567:
 13 or 14 Years. From him some Authors
 will pretend to deduce the present King of
Spain and the House of *Austria*, as lineally
 descending from one of his Daughters. I will
 set it down as I find it, for Satisfaction of the
 Curious, who desire to see into the Original
 of that Family, tho' I must own the Pedegree
 is but a weak one, as being brought from a
 Woman, and she of a very bad Reputation.
Athanasildus had no Male Issue, we know of,
 but left two Daughters,

Galsa-

Year of
Christ. *Galsuinda*, the Eldest, Married to *Chilperick*
King of *Soissons*, and
Brunechilda, the Youngest, Married to
Sigebert, King of *Austrasia*, or *Lorrain*, of
whom is Descended the present King of *Spain*,
in this manner.

The Genealogy of the present King of
Spain from Athanagildus, King
of the Goths.

B*Brunechilda*, Daughter to *Athanagildus*,
Married to *Sigebert*, King of *Austrasia*,
or *Lorrain*, had Issue *Childebert*, *Ingunda*, and
Clodofinda, *Childebert*, King of *Austrasia*, by
his Wife *Faldubrada*, had *Theodobert*, his Suc-
cessor King of *Austrasia*, who Married *Bestilda*,
and by her had *Sigisbert*, Duke and Gover-
nour of many Lands of *Germany*. This *Sigis-*
bert was Father to *Opertus*, or *Theodobert*, First
Earl of *Habsburg*, whose Son was *Behus* Second
Earl, his, *Robert* 3d. Earl, his, *Ampitrus* 4th.
Earl, his, *Guritrampus* 5th Earl, his, *Lubardus*
6th. Earl, his, *Betrus* 7th Earl, his, *Roptus* 8th.
Earl, his, *Berengarimus* 9th Earl, his, *Otho*, 10th.
Earl, his, *Wemberius* 11th. Earl, his, *Albertus*
12th. Earl, who added to his Dominions, and
and was Father of *Albertus* the 2d. of the
Name, and 13th Earl, who Marri'd *Hedwi-*
ges Countess of *Kiburburg*, by whom he had
Rodulphus 14th. Earl, of *Habsburg* and Empe-
rour, who by his Wife the Empress, *Amo*
Countess of *Hobenburg* was Father to *Albertus*,
First

First Duke of *Austria* of his Family, and afterwards Emperor, who Married *Elizabeth* of *Carinthia*, by whom he had *Albertus* the 2d. Duke of *Austria*. He by his Wife *Elizabeth* had *Leopold*, 3d. Duke; he by *Virida* of *Misn* had *Ernestus* 4th. Duke, who Marri'd *Zinburga* of *Casovia*, and had *Frederick* the 5th. Duke and Emperor, who Marrying the Infanta *Ellenor*, Daughter to King *Edward* of *Portugal*, was Father to *Maximilian* the Emperor, and 6th. Duke; he by the Empress *Mary*, Dutcheß of *Brabant* and *Burgundy*, and Countess of *Flanders*, had *Philip* Arch Duke of *Austria*, Duke of *Brabant* and *Burgundy*, Earl of *Flanders*, and King of *Castile* and *Leon*: who was Father to the Invincible Emperor *Charles* the 5th, he to King *Philip* the 2d. of *Spain*, he to *Philip* the 3d, he to *Philip* the Fourth, whose Daughter *Mary Teresa* married to *Lewis* the 14th. King of *France*, was Mother to the present Dauphin, Father to *Philip* the 5th. now King of *Spain*.

Liuba, 15th. King.

WHO till then had been Vice Roy of *Gallia Gotbica*, was Proclaim'd at *Narbonne*, tho' it does not appear that he was of the Family of *Athanagildus*; for we see the Crown was bestow'd by Election. There is nothing remarkable in History concerning him, but that in the 2d Year of his Reign he declar'd his Brother *Leovigildus* his Companion on the Throne, assigning him all the Dominions of the *Goths* in *Spain*, and contenting himself with *Gallia Narbonensis*. He Reign'd 5 Years, and dy'd at *Narbonne* in the Year 572.

Leovigildus,

Year of
Christ.



Lewvigildus, 16th King.

HAVING Reign'd 4 Years in conjunction with his Brother, Succeeded him as sole Monarch, and was the first of the *Goths* that us'd the Ensigns of Royalty, as Crown, Scepter, and particular Robes. Being a Man of great Spirit he made War upon the *Romans* gave them a great Overthrow near the City *Bara*, and almost expell'd them Spain bringing under all *Aragon*, *Valencia*, and the Kingdom of *Toledo*. Which done he subdued several Rebels, and remov'd the Residence of the Court which the Kings his Predecessors held at *Sevil* to *Toledo*. That to secure the Succession in his own Family he chose his Two Sons *Ermenegildus*, and *Recaredus*; his Companions in the Throne Dividing the Kingdom into Three Parts *Ermenegildus* being Married to *Ingundis*, Daughter to *Sigebert*, King of *Lerrain*, and a Catholic, was himself Converted; whereupon his Father in hatred to the *Catholick* Religion made War upon, besieg'd, and took him in the City of *Sevil*, where he Dy'd under rigorous confinement, or, according to others, was put to Death. His Uncles in France design'd to have reveng'd this hard Usage, but *Recaredus* prevented them, breaking into their Dominions, and doing much harm there; and the *Franks* at the same time being over-thrown in *Italy*, Peace ensu'd. *Lewvigildus* thus successful fell to persecuting the *Catholicks*, slew many, and banish'd

Year of
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ners. *Eboricus*, King of the *Suevians*, being at this time forced to fly from his rebellious subjects, *Lewvigildus* on pretence of assisting him, possess'd himself of all his Dominions, and never thought of restoring him. Thus ended the Kingdom of the *Suevians*, when it had lasted in Spain 174 Years. Presently after *Lewvigildus* dy'd at *Toledo*, in the Year 586, when he had Reign'd 18. His Issue

Hermenegildus, of whose Death we spoke before, and he is accounted in the number of Martyrs.

Flavius Recaredus, who Succeeded his Father.

The Kingdom of the *Suevians* now expiring, we will in this place insert a short Chronology of their Kings, which follows.

H *Ermericus*, or *Hermenexicus*, was King of the *Suevians* when they entred Spain, in the Year 411; possess'd himself of *Galicia*, and part of *Portugal*, Reign'd 32 Years, and Dy'd in 443.

2. *Rechila*, his Son and Successor, Reign'd 40 Years, and Dy'd in 450.

3. *Reccarius* succeeded his Father *Rechila*, as the first Christian King of that Nation; Reign'd 9 Years, and Dy'd in 459.

4. *Masdra* was Elected King after *Reccarius*, Reign'd 3 Years. Two other Kings were elected by the same People, viz. *Franta*, who dy'd soon, and *Rechimundus*.

5. *Fumarinus* was Chosen to Succeed *Masdra*, but had a Competitor call'd *Remismundus*, who liv'd not long, and so left him possess'd of the whole, which he enjoy'd in peace

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*Year of
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some Years, but how long is uncertain, as is most of his Reign; for some say he was overthrown in Battle by *Remismundus*, whether the same before mention'd, or another, is not easy to make out.

6. *Remismundus* embrac'd the *Arian* Heresy, but how long he Reign'd, or who Succeeded him, Authors do not mention, till

558. 7. *Theodomirus*, whom others call *Arianus*, began to Reign in 558; he was Converted to the Catholick Faith by *S. Martin*, and
570. having Reign'd 12 Years, Dy'd in 570.

8. *Mirus* Succeeded him. It appears not whose Son he was, but that he Reign'd 12 Years, and was kill'd in 583, in a Battle fought betwixt King *Lewvigildus*, and his Son *Hermigildus*.

9. *Eboricus* was Son and Successor to *Mirus*. *Andeca*, a Kinsman of his, who had married Queen *Sisegunda*, his Mother, rebell'd, and forc'd him to take upon him the Monastical Habit. Upon this *Lewvigildus*, as was said before in his Life, Invaded the Dominions of the *Suevians*, and united them to his Crown in the Year 586, when that Kingdom had continued independent 50 Years. The Arms of these Kings were Part per Pale, on the Dexter side a Dragon, and on the Sinister a Lion Gules. Let us now turn to the *Goths*.

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*Year of
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CHAP. V.

*From the Year 586, when all Spain was
subdu'd by the Goths, till 718, when
it was entirely Conquer'd by the Moors.*

Flavius Recaredus, 17th King.

SON to *Leuvigildus*, was the first of the
Gothish Kings that Embrac'd the Catho-
lick Religion, which was presently follow'd
by the Conversion of his People, tho' some
obstinate Hereticks took this for an occasion
to conspire against him, but were discover'd,
and their wicked Designs disappointed. In
the first Year of his Reign, his Forces in *Gal-*
icia Gothica overthrew the *Franks* with a very
great slaughter near the City *Carcassone*, and
within a Year after gave them a Second, no
less Defeat in the same place. His first Wife
was *Bada*, Daughter, as some will have it, to
the famous King *Arthur* of Great Britain, tho'
others say she was of Gothish Extraction. She
living, he married *Clodofinda*, Daughter to *Si-*
bert, King of France. From his time we
find mention of Dukes in Spain, but they
were not Hereditary, as at this time. Having
reign'd in great Prosperity 15 Years, he dy'd
at *Toledo* in 601. He had Issue
Liuvva, who Succeeded him,

601.

near of
Christ.

Flavius Suintila, who came to be King after several others, and
Geila, of whom nothing remarkable.

Liurva, 18th King.

603. **S**ECOND of this Name, and Son to *Ratardus*, was immediately declar'd King upon the death of his Father, a bountiful, courteous and religious Prince; but the ambition of Rule being insatiable, he was murder'd in the Flower of his Youth by *Witericus*, a noble Goth, when he had Reign'd but Two Years, in 603.

Witericus, 19th King.

610. **B**Y the murder of his Sovereign *Liurva* made himself way to the Throne, though he was not of that Family, then made War upon the *Romans* that still remain'd in *Spain*, and after having been in some Reounters worsted himself, gave them a mighty overthrow near *Siguenca*. God who doth not suffer Murder to pass unpunish'd, order'd that a Report being spread abroad, if he intended to restore the *Arian* Heresy, his People broke into the Pallace, kill'd him, then dragg'd his Body about the Streets, and Bury'd it in an infamous Place, when he had Reign'd 7 Years, in 610.

Flavius

Year of
Christ.

Flavius Gundemarus, 20th King.

Succeeded *Witericus*, but whether by Election, or Intrusion, is not known; however it was, he prov'd successful in War, subduing the People of *Navarre*, who revolted; and Religious, for he held a Synod at *Toledo* to regulate the Affairs of the Church, and his Reign lasted not two Years compleat; and he dy'd a natural Death, and like a good Christian at *Toledo*, in the Year 612.

612.

Sisebutus, 21th King.

Was Chosen by the Nobility, prov'd a very religious Prince, and, what was rare in those days, Learned. He subdu'd the *Asturians*, who relying on the strength of their Mountains, would not own him for their King; was successful against the *Romans*, Banish'd the *Jews*, and dy'd at *Toledo* in the Year 621, when he had Reign'd Years and a half.

621.

Recaredus, 22th King.

And Second of this Name, Succeeded his Father *Sisebutus*, of whom there remains no other memory; for he Reign'd but three Months, and then dy'd in the same Year 621.

621.

Year of
Christ.

Feavins Suintbila, 23th. King.

631. **S**On to *Recaredus* the First, was, for his Father's sake, and on account of his own Valour and Conduct, prefer'd to the Throne, and prov'd so bountiful to the Needy, that he was call'd, *The Father of the Poor*. The People of *Navarre* again Revoking, were by him subdu'd, the *Romans* quite expell'd Spain, one of their two Governors being subdu'd by force, the other corrupted. Thus he became absolute, and sole Monarch of all *Spain*, and thinking to secure the Succession in his Line chose his Son *Rechimirus* his Companion in the Throne, which the *Goths* resenting, as depriving them of the Privilege of Electing whom they pleas'd, they call'd in the *Franks* to their Assistance, and joining with them expell'd *Suintbila*, and his Son *Rechimirus*; which is most likely, murder'd them both in the Year 631, when the Father had Reign'd Ten.

Sisenandus, 24th. King.

635. **H**AVING contriv'd the Ruin, if not the Murder, of his Predecessor, ascend'd the Throne, and the better to establish himself made much show of Religion, Calling a National Synod of 70 Bishops, who met at *Toledo*, where he notably play'd the Hypocrite, and was establish'd in the Possession he had got. His Reign was almost four Years, and he dy'd at *Toledo* in 635.

Chimila

Year of
Christ.

Chintila, 25th. King.

WAs Elected by the Prelates and Nobility, as had been Order'd in the 4th. Council of *Toledo*; therefore to confirm his own Election he held two Synods successive-ly, one of 22, the other of 50 Bishops, which were the 5th and 6th of *Toledo*, which is all that hapned of Note during his Reign; it lasted almost 4 Years, and ended by his death in 639. 639.

Tulga, 26th. King.

Ascended as his Predecessor had done, by Election, and tho' but a Youth prov'd most excellent Prince, had not Death cut him off so soon, for he Reign'd but two Years; his death was in 641. 641.

Flavius Chindasuinthus, 27th. King.

BEing in Rebellion before his Predecessor dy'd, now Succeeded him without any Opposition, the Nobility, who pretended to the Right of Electing, not daring to gain-say, yet tho' he got the Crown tyrannically, he Govern'd with Moderation and Justice, establishing good Laws, and holding a Council of Bishops, which was the 7th. of *Toledo*. In his time several Monasteries were built, and S. Gregory's Works brought into *Spain*. To secure the Succession in his Family, he

Year of
Christ.

648.

appointed his Son *Recesuinthus* his Companion in the Throne, and in effect gave up the whole Power to him; so that tho' he liv'd three Years after, that time is assign'd to his Son, and his Reign look'd upon to expire now, having lasted almost 7 Years. The promotion of his Son was in 648. From this King the present Monarch of Spain is Lineally Descended, as will appear by the following Line, and may be seen more briefly in the Chronological Table. *Chindasuinthus* had issue by his Wife *Rensiberga*, Daughter to *Eugenius*, the Brother of S. *Eugenius*, the 3d. of the Name, Archbishop of *Toledo*.

Recesuinthus, who Succeeded him.

Theodofredus, Duke of *Cordova*, who in that City married a great Lady of the Gothic Blood Royal, her Name *Recilona*, by whom he had *Roderick* last King of the Goths, and the Lady *Lur*, Married to her Uncle *Favila* and *Grafes*, a Gentleman who liv'd at *Alcantara* in *Extremadura*.

Favila, Duke of *Cantabria*, Marry'd the Lady *Lur*, Daughter to his Brother *Theodofredus*, and by her had the Renowned Prince *Pelayus*, or *Pelagius*, the first that attempted the Recovery of Spain from the Moors, and Progenitor of the Catholick Kings.

One Daughter Married to *Ardebastus*, a Count, and Mother to *Flavius Ervigius*, afterwards King.

Flavius

Year of
Christ 1*Flavius Recesvintus*, 28th King

Succeeded his Father *Chindasvintus*, was a Religious Prince, Corrected the Antient Laws of the *Goths*, and added new ones, obtain'd a glorious Victory over the *Gascons*, who invaded *Spain*, held the 8th, 9th and 10th Synods of *Toledo*, and having Reign'd almost 24 Years from the time his Father rais'd him to the Throne, and 21 from his Death, Dy'd at *Toledo*, where he is also Buried in the Year, 672, leaving no Issue.

672.

Wamba, Ubamba, or Bamba 29th King.

SO many several ways do Authors Write his Name, was Elected by the Nobility, and compell'd with Threats to accept of the Crown, which he was unwilling to Wear. The narrow compass of this Volume will not allow to mention the Fabulous Stories told of him. Presently upon his Accession to the Crown, the people of *Navarre*, and those of *Gallia, Gothica*, Rebell'd, the former he undertook himself, and soon quell'd them, sending at the same time *Paul* his General to oppose the latter. *Paul* gathering what force he could, instead of suppressing, join'd the Rebels, and was saluted King, which oblig'd *Wamba* to march in person against them, whom he Defeated, took several strong Towns, and *Paul* the Arch-Rebell, bringing him back in Triumph to *Spain*, where his Head and Beard were Shaved.

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ved, which was Degrading of him from Nobility, and he confin'd to perpetual Imprisonment. Not long after this, the *Saracens* of *Africk* designing to pass over into *Spain*, fitted out a Fleet of 170 Sail, which was utterly destroy'd by the *Goths*. These Actions he perform'd in War, and to be no less Serviceable in Peace, Built a new Wall about *Toledo*, held a Synod of 17 Bishops, and 7 Abbots, which was the 11th of that City, and establish'd several good Laws. Notwithstanding his good Government, he had a Poisonous Potion given him by *Ervigius*, which depriving him for a time of his Senses, he was Shorn and put into a Monastery, where he recover'd and Lived 7 Years. He was depos'd in the Year 680, having Reign'd 8 Years.

Flavius Ervigius 30th King,

687. WAS Son to *Ardebaustus*, by his Wife the Daughter of *Chindasuinus*, as was mention'd before, and having first Poison'd and then confin'd his Predecessor *Wamba*, to a Monastery, Usurp'd the Crown, yet Govern'd well, and made much show of Religion to secure his ill gotten Power, holding the 12th, 13th and 14th, Synods of *Toledo*. Yet fearing the just Reward of his Treachery, for the more safety, he Married his Daughter *Cixilona*, to a Powerful Man of *Wamba's* Family, call'd *Egica*, and Dy'd at *Toledo* in the Year 687, having Reign'd 7 Years. In his Reign a great Famine rag'd in *Spain*.

Flavius

Year of
Christ.

Flavius Egica, 31th King

Marry'd *Cixilena*, the Daughter of *Er-
vigius*, and was his Successor in the
Throne, into which, as soon as he got, he
put away his Wife, in hatred to her Father,
for his Cruelty to *Wamba*; thus Committing
one Barbarity to Revenge another. The rest
of his Actions were all Commendable, tho'
not Fortunate altogether, for his Forces were
thrice Routed by the *Franks*. Three Synods
of *Toledo* met under him, which were the 15th
16th and 17th. After Reigning alone 10
Years, he declar'd *Witira* his Son, by *Cixilo-
na*, his Companion in the Throne, and Dy'd
in the Year 701, having Reign'd in all 14
years. His Issue

701,

Witira, who Succeeded him.

Oppas Archbishop of *Sevil*, infamous in
History, for having a hand in betraying *Spain*
to the *Moores*.

Fandina Marry'd to the Wicked Count
Julian, who brought in the Infidels, and was
Father of *Florinda*, the cause of that mis-
chief.

Witira, 32th King

WAS the Son of *Egica*, by his Wife *Cixi-
lona*, the Daughter of *Ervigius*, who
was Grandson to *Chindaswinthus*, by a Daugh-
ter. The whole course of his Reign was
Wicked, and spent in impiety, Cruelty, and
Leudness,

Year of
Christ.

Leudness, for he kept several Concubines openly, as if they had been so many Queens, gave leave to others to do the like, Murder'd *Favila*, the Son of King *Chindasuinthus*, put out the Eyes of *Theodofredus*, Brother to *Favila*, and Persecuted their Sons *Pelagius*, and *Roderick*. Being become Odious for these Enormities, to Disable the People from Revolting, he cast down the Walls of most Towns in *Spain*, and destroy'd all the Arms that could be found. Authors do not agree about the manner of his Death; some saying it was natural, others Violent, however it was, his Reign lasted 10 Years, and ended in 711. He left Issue.

Evan and *Sisebutus*, who flying into *Africk*, from King *Roderick*, took part with the *Moors*, came over with them into *Spain*, and were by them put to Death.

Roderick 33th, and last King of the *Goths*.

SON to *Theodofredus*, Duke of *Cordova*, and Grandson to King *Chindasuinthus*, succeed *Witira*, and following his wicked Leud course of Life, was the utter Ruin of *Spain*. Before his Accession to the Crown, he was look'd upon as a person Virtuous and well inclin'd, but as soon as exalted, gave himself over to Vice. Count *Julian* was his great Favourite, and as such Governor of all the Country about *Gibraltar*, and the Dominions the *Goths* had in *Africk*, which vast power put him in a Condition to betray his Country.

For

For his Daughter *Florinda* being at Court, ^{Year of} the King fell so desperately in Love with her, ^{Christ} that not being able to compass his design by fair means, he Ravish'd her. This so enrag'd her Father, that forgetting all Sense of Christianity, thro' desire of Revenge, he invited the *Moors* to Invade *Spain*, promising them the Utmost of his assistance. *Murath* then governing *Africk* for *Ulit*, the *Miramolin* sent over *Tarif Abenrarcas*, with 12000 Men, who possess'd himself of Mount *Calpe*, and the City *Heraclea*, supposed to be *Tarifa*, so call'd afterwards from him; then Routing an Army sent against him by King *Roderick*, Ravag'd all the Country about, and made himself Master of *Sevil*, this in the Year 713. The Infidels encourag'd by this Success flock'd over in vast Multitudes. King *Roderick* on the other side, having gather'd 100000 Fighting Men, but Raw and Ill-Arm'd, march'd to *Xeres*, in *Andaluzia*, resolving to give them Battle. Seven Days were spent in Skirmishing, and the 8th both Armies join'd Battle, which continued a long time dubious, and the Christians seem'd rather to have the better of it, till the Treacherous Arch-Bishop *Oppas*, before mention'd, as Son to King *Egica*, went over to the Infidels with a Body he Commanded, and fell upon the Flank of the Christians, who thus weakned and spent with Fight, could no longer sustain the brunt, but presently gave way. King *Roderick*, who before was in a Rich Chariot to be seen by his Men, Mounted his Horse, rush'd upon the Enemy with extraordinary Valour, but it was too late, and seeing himself like to be forsaken,

Year of
Christ.

forfaken, fled with the reft. What became of him was never known, and therefore it was fupposed he was Drown'd in the River *Guadalete*, where his Horfe, and Royal Robes were found. He Reign'd but 3 Years, and Fought this Unfortunate Battle in 714.

After this Victory, the *Moors* divided their Forces, and spreading themfelves, in 8 Months over-ran almoft all *Spain*, which was afterwards almoft 800 Years Recovering from them, and which is no lefs wonderful, they gain'd it by one Battle, and it is Computed there were 3700 Fought to expel them. Thus ended the Kingdom of the *Goths*, which at that time extended from *Tangier* to the River *Rhofne*, in *France*, and from the Ocean to the *Mediterranean*. *Spain* being thus reduced, *Mura* thought fit to come over to finifh what remain'd, and enjoy the Fruits of his conquest. Some few places remain'd, which in that fmall time, before mention'd, they could not take in, and thofe were now brought under the Dominion of the *Infidels*. *Abdalaft* Son to *Mura*, was appointed Governor of the new Conquest, and Married *Egileta*, the Widow of King *Roderick*, whom he found among the Prifoners. It is not certain what became of Count *Julian*, but there is a Tradition that he Dy'd in Prifon: That his Wife was Ston'd to Death; and a Son of his, caft Headlong from a Tower in *Ceuta*. *Spain* was reduced to a moft Deplorable State, the People groan'd under grievous Servitude, the Churches were Profan'd, and the Land lay waft for want of Hands to Till it.

CHAP. VI.

*Year of
Christ.*

From the Year 718, when Spain was over-run by the Moores, till the Year 1037, when the Dominions of Castile and Leon were united under one King.

Pelayus or Pelagius 34th King.

WAS Son to Favila, Duke of Cantabria, the Son of King Chindasvintus, as several Spanish Authors will have it, to deduce the Line of their Kings from the Goths; yet Garibay, and others, affirm he was not of that Blood, but descended from the ancient Spaniards, and gives good reasons for it. Being well esteem'd in Biscay and Asturias, he gather'd a small body of Men to oppose the Moores, who coming to suppress him, and driving him with 1000 Men into a Cave, are said to have been there miraculously routed, and 10000 of them slain. This success so encourag'd the dejected Christians, that great numbers resorted to him, and he thus strengthened obtain'd several Victories; recover'd many places from the Infidels, and among others the City of Leon, afterwards the seat of the Christian Kings for some time. Pelayus was the first that had the Title of Don conferr'd upon him, till then only given to Saints, as

Men-

Year of Christ. *Mendora* proves. Upon gaining the City *Leon*, he took for his Armes, Argent, a Lion rampant, Gules, and dy'd at *Cangas* in a good old Age, when he had reign'd 19 years, and in 737. His Wife was *Gaudiosa*, a noble Lady of *Cantabria*, by whom he had issue


Favila, his Successor, and
Ermesenda who succeeded her Brother.

Favila, 35th King.

Inherited his Father's Crown, the Custom of Electing before in use, being now laid aside. *Silva* calls him a *Religious King*, contrary to all other *Spanish* Authors, who say he was wholly addicted to his Pleasures, and neglecting the War very intent upon Hunting, at which Sport he was kill'd by a Bear, when he had reign'd 2 years, and did nothing remarkable; his Death was in 739. and tho' Marry'd, he left no Issue.

Alonso First of the Name, 36th King.

Son to *Peter* Duke, or Governor of *Cantabria*, marry'd *Ermesenda*, the Daughter of King *Pelayus*, whose Brother *Favila* dying without Issue, the Crown, now become Hereditary devolv'd upon her, and consequently to *Alonso*, her Husband. He was so Religious, that the Title of *Catholick* is said to have been conferr'd on him, and so brave and fortunate, that he over-threw the *Moors* in 34 Battles, recover'd a considerable part of Old *Castile*.

File and several places in *Galicia* and *Portu-* Year of
To Crown so happy and glorious a *Christ*
ign, which lasted 18 years at his Death, 
hich was in 757, and the 64th of his Age 757.
avenly Musick is reported to have been
ar'd about his Bed. His Issue by his Wife
mesenda was

Fruela, his Successor.

Vimaranus, a beautiful and brave Prince,
Father to *Bermudo* or *Veremundus*, after-
wards King. He was Murder'd by his
Elder Brother.

Aurelius, afterwards King, and
Adosinda, who also came to be Queen.

Fruela 37th King.

On to *Alonso* the first, marry'd *Menina*, or
Momerana, the Daughter of *Eudo*, the
Lord of *Biscay*, and Duke of *Guienne* in
ance. This King built the City *Oviedo*,
olish'd the Custom of allowing Priests to
arry, brought into *Spain* by the wicked
ing *Witiza*, obtain'd a miraculous Victory
er the *Moores*, killing above 54000 of them,
and was himself Murder'd at *Cangas* by his
rother *Aurelius*, in the year 768, when he 768.
and reign'd 11. His Issue

Alonso, afterwards King, Sirnam'd the
Chast.

Ximena, known for her incontineny, and
being Mother to *Bernard del Carpio*, and
Raimund, whom others call *Veremundus*,
of whom nothing remarkable.

Tear of
Christ.

Aurelius, 38th King.

SON to King *Alonso*, and his Queen *Ermen-
senda*, the Daughter of *Pelayus*, succeed-
ed his Brother *Fruela*, whom he had Mur-
der'd, and did nothing else remarkable, tho'
he reign'd 6 Years, and then dy'd at *Gangra*,
774. in 774, without any Issue.

Silon, 39th King.

IN the Right of his Wife *Adosinda*, the
Daughter of King *Alonso* the first, made
Peace with the *Moors*, and reduced the People
of *Galicia*, who had revolted from him,
overthrowing them on Mount *Cebreros*. In
this time began the Honour of those call'd
Ricos homes, which is the same as those we
now call *Grandees of Castile*; their Distin-
ction was a Banner and Kettle, given them
by the King, the first to denote they had Autho-
rity to raise Forces, and the second to signi-
fy they were able to maintain them and there-
fore they enjoy'd great Privileges. He
reign'd 9 Years, dy'd in 783, and had no
783. sue

Adelgastus, of whom nothing remarkable,
but that together with his Wife
Brunilde, he built the Monastery of our
Lady of *Ovava*.

Year of
Christ.*Mauregatus*, 40th King.

Bastard Son to King *Alonso* the First, shall be here inserted as Successor to *Silon*, for method sake, tho' *Alonso* the 1d. Step'd into the Throne before him, but was expell'd in so short a time, that it is not worth mentioning as any part of a Reign, and we shall speak of him when he is restor'd. This *Mauregatus*, tho' a Bastard, Usurp'd the Crown from him, and Reign'd 5 Years and a half, doing nothing memorable in that time, but only buying the assistance of the *Moors* to support himself in the Throne. His Death was in the Year 788; without leaving any Issue.

788!

Bermudo, or *Veremundus*, 41th King.

Call'd the *Deacon*, because he had receiv'd *Deacon's* Orders, Son to *Vimaranus*, as was mention'd before, if we believe *Silva*, though all other Authors vary, some say, *Frnela*, others King *Alonso*, was his Father, so that it remains absolutely in the Dark; Tho' in Orders he marry'd, and had Children, but afterwards parted from his Wife, and liv'd chaste, and was in all respects a modest and virtuous Prince, much given to his ease, and declar'd *Alonso* the Chast, who had been deposed by *Mauregatus*, either his Companion in the Throne, or his Heir, it is not certain whether. His whole Reign was

Year of
Christ.

795.

Prosperous, and he well belov'd of his People, whom he Govern'd 6 Years and a half, and Dy'd in 795. His Issue

Ramiro, afterwards King.

Garcia.

Christina and *Nuno*, of whom nothing remarkable.

Alonso 2d. of the Name, and
42th King.

- SON to King *Fruela*, stept into the Throne for some few Days before *Mauregatus*, as was hinted above, but made so short a stay, that it was not to be reckon'd a Reign, especially since he is now restor'd by his Predecessor *Bermudo*. He was the first that call'd himself King of *Oviedo*, the others before him having been Stil'd Kings of *Austurias*, or *Gijón*.
825. In his Reign Ann. 825, the Body of the Apostle *S. James*, is said to have been found at *Compostela*, and that famous Battle of *Roncesvalles*, in which the *French* were worsted, and of which so many fabulous Stories are made was Fought. His Triumphs over the *Mor* were numerous, and many places he Regain'd from them, among which the renowned City of *Lisbon*, but that fell again into their hands. *Angels* are reported to have wrought a curious Cross for him, the Earldome of *Castile*, to have had its first Rise, now under Earl *Roderick*, as shall be shown in another place. He Reign'd 48 Years, Liv'd 85, and
843. Dy'd in 843. Issue he had none, for cho
- Married

Married to *Berta*, a *French Lady*, he Liv'd ^{Year of} *Christi*
continent, and was therefore call'd the 
Chast.

Ramiro, 43th King.

SON to King *Bermudo*, and Queen *Ufenda*,
succeeded his Cousin *Alonso* the chast,
was a great Enemy to Sorcerers and Witches,
Marry'd *Urraca* or *Paterna*, and gain'd the
most Celebrated Battle of *Clavijo*, in which
60000 *Moors* were Killed, and the Christian
Dominions deliver'd from the shameful Tri-
bute of a 100 Young Maids: they paid to the
Moors every Year since the Reign of King *Au-*
relius. This Victory was obtain'd in the Year
844, and in it *St. James* the Apostle is said
to have appear'd Fighting for the Christians,
which some Authors pretend mov'd this King
to institute the Order of Knights of *St. Jago*,
or *St. James*, afterwards approv'd by Pope
Alexander, the 3^d. Ann. 1175, and still con-
tinuing in great Esteem, but this opinion is
groundless, as shall appear hereafter. This
Order Comprehends 99 Commendaries, worth
300000 Ducats, per Ann. This King gain'd
many more Notable Victories, took *Calahorra*,
overthrew the *Normans*, who invaded *Spain*,
in 846, Built several Churches and Mona-
stries, Reign'd 7 Years, and Dy'd in 850,
at *Oviedo*, where he lies Bury'd with his
Queen. His Issue

Ordono, or *Ordonius*, his Successor.

Garcia, *Ildonicia*, of whom there is no more
Memory, and

Year of
Christ.

Ermenefenda, Married to *Gurban*, King of *Britany* in *France*, expell'd by his Brother, of whom the Noble Family of *Garman* pretends to be Descended.

Ordono, or Ordonius, 44th King.

862. WAS Son to *Ramiro*, Married *Marina Domna*, a great Lady, sent People to Inhabit the Cities of *Astorga* and *Tuy* in *Gallaecia*, made the Moorish King of *Toledo*, *Zaragoza* and *Huesca*, his Tributary, and Plundered the Cities of *Salamanca*, and *Coria*, having first Defeated their Kings. After Reigning 11 Years, and obtaining several Notable Victories, he Dy'd of the Gout at *Oviedo*, Ann. 862, and is Bury'd there. His Issue *Alonso* his Successor.

Bermudo, or *Veremundus*, *Nunio*, or *Nunius*, *Oduarius* and *Fruela*, who had their Eyes put out by their Elder Brother *Alonso*, for Conspiring against him, which was then the usual Punishment of Traitors.

Aragonta, or *Urraca*, Marry'd to King *Sancho Abarca* of *Navarre*.

Alonso 3d of the Name, 45th King.

CALL'd the Great, for his Extraordinary Valour, Piety, Virtue, Justice, and Magnanimity, Succeeded his Father *Ordono*, Married the Lady *Amelina*, or *Ximena* of the Blood Royal of *France*, say some Authors; but others, with more probability, affirm she was Daughter

Daughter to *Innigo Arista*, King of *Navarre*. ^{Near of}
 King *Alonso* Built the Church of *Saint Jago*, ^{Christ.}
 in *Galicia*, as it now is, Rebuilt the Monastery
 of *Sabagun*, Wall'd in the City *Oviedo*, For-
 ty'd *Zamora*, Peopled *Simancas*, and *Duenas*,
 founded several Churches, obtain'd many
 signal Victories over the *Moors*, in one of
 which 40000 of them were Kill'd, quell'd
 three Rebellions of his Subjects, after all these
 glorious Actions he resign'd the Crown to
 his Son *Garcia*; and yet the following Year,
 with his said Son's consent, made a Successful
 Expedition against the *Moors*, which done
 he Dy'd at *Zamora* in the Year 910, having 910.
 reign'd 48. His Issue

Garcia the Eldest, who succeeded him.

Ordone Successor to his Brother *Garcia*,

*Frue*la, Successor to *Ordone*,

Bermudo Dy'd a Child.

Ramiro, of whom there is no other account.

*Gonc*alo, Arch-Deacon of *Oviedo*, and

Three Daughters, whose Names are not
 known.

Garcia, 46th King.

Eldest Son to King *Alonso*, Married *Nuna*

Daughter to Count *Nuno Fernandez de*

Imaya. He founded some Monasteries, Blun-

tered *Talavera*, and threw down its Wall,

King the Moor *Ayola*, who kept it Prisoner,

was successful against the Infidels, and having

reign'd but 3 Years, Dy'd in 913, at *Zamora*, 913.

without leaving any Issue.

Year of
Christ.

Ordono 2d of the Name, 47th King

Succeeded his Brother *Garcia*, who left Heirs, and to gain Reputation presently Invaded the Dominions of the *Moors*, who in revenge made a mighty Incurſion with their Force, and Supplies ſent them out of *Africk* into the Chriſtian Territories; but King meeting them near the Town of *Saſtevan de Gormaz*, gave them ſuch an Overthrow, and made ſuch havock in their Country, that they were forced to buy a Peace. This done, King *Ordono* ſetled his Court at *Leon*, which he fortify'd, and then was Crown'd there in the great Church, a thing not uſ'd before; and the City *Oviedo*, before the Seat of Kings, began to decline, and is now a very inconfiderable Place. The *Moors* deſired to revenge their Loſſes, through *Portugal* broke into *Galicia*, where the King gave them Battle, which was bloody, and ſcarcely decided, becauſe Night put an end to it, yet the *Moors* retir'd to their own Lands. But not thus ſatisfi'd they fell upon the King of *Navarre*, and he of *Leon* coming to his aſſiſtance, they were both routed in a Valley now call'd *Funquera*, in the Year 921. *Zacharius*, the Pope's Nuncio, came at this time into *Spain*, to examine whether the Catholick Religion was obſerv'd in its purity, and finding as he could have wiſh'd, reported accordingly to the Pope, for which there was rejoicing at *Rome*. King *Ordono* had gain'd much reputation, as well for his Valour, as pious

921.

Four

Foundations ; but at last laid a stain upon his ^{Year of} Reputation, by putting to death the Earls of ^{Christ. 5} *Castile James Porcelos, Nuno Fernandez, and Ferdinand Anzules Almondar* ; this was look'd upon by the People as a cruel and unwarrantable Action, because they came in upon his Summons ; but was perhaps much more justifiable than is generally represented, for those Earls originally were Subjects to the Kings of *Leon*, and no better than Governors of that Province, till growing powerful they contemn'd their Sovereigns, and became dangerous Neighbours, which was the occasion of cutting them off. This King reign'd 9 Years and a half, and dy'd at *Zamora* in 923. He had three Wives *Mumina Elvira*, after whose death he married *Aragonta*, a Lady of *Galicia*, whom he wrongfully put away, and took in her place *Santiva*, Daughter to King *Garcia Iniguez* of *Navarre* ; his Issue by the first, for the others brought none, was

Alonso and *Ramiro*, who Reign'd one after the other ; *Garcia* and *Sancho*, of whom there is no farther Account, and one Daughter *Ximena*, of whom some noble Families in *Spain* pretend to be Descended.

Fruela the 2d. and 48th King.

THIRD Son to King *Alonso*, the 3d, and Brother to his Predecessors *Garcia*, and *Ordono*, Usurp'd the Crown from his Nephews, and as he got it wrongfully, so he held it Tirannically, and was therefore call'd *The Cruel*, leaving no memory of any good Action

Year of
Christ.

924.

Action behind him. His Reign lasted but Year and Two Months, he Dy'd of the Leprousy at Leon, in 924. By his Wife *Munna* or *Nunna*, he had Issue.

Alonso, *Ordono*, and *Ramiro*; all three had their Eyes put out by King *Ramiro* the 2d, for Treason.

And one Bastard call'd *Fruea*, Father of *Pelayo*s, call'd the Deacon.

Alonso the 4th, and 49th King

CALL'd the *Monk*, because he was once in the Monastery of *Sabagun*, Son to King *Ordono* the 2d. recover'd the Crown wrongfully, wrested from him by his Uncle, and prov'd more like him than his Father, being remarkable for nothing but his Vices, which rendered him Odious to his Subjects, he sent for his Brother *Ramiro*, and resigning the Crown to him, retir'd to the Monastery of *Sabagun*, where he became a *Monk*, when he had Reign'd about 6 Years; this was in the Year 930. Yet afterwards perswaded by some Turbulent persons, he attempted to recover the Kingdom, but had his Eyes put out by his Brother, and Dy'd, An. 933. His Issue by his Wife *Urraca Ximins*, Daughter to *Sancho Abarca*, King of *Navarre*.

930.

933.

Ordonno, who endeavouring to seize the Kingdom, with the assistance of Count *Pernan* *Gonzales* of *Castile*, An. 956, was forced to fly to the *Mobres*, where he dy'd miserably.

Alonso, who dy'd a Child.

Ramiro.

Year of
Christ

Ramiro the 2d, and 50th King.

Second Son to King *Ordono* the 2d, and Brother to *Alonso* the 4th, who repenting that he had parted with the Crown, made some Rebellion in *Asturias*, which had the same End. Then *Ramiro* bent his Force against the *Moors*, took the ancient Town of *Madrid*, made the King of *Zaragoza* Tributary, killing 1000 of his Men, overthrew the King of *Castile*, and having gain'd several other Victories, and founded some Monasteries, he lived a mighty Penitent, Repeating those Words of Holy *Job*, *Naked I was Born, and Naked I shall return to the Earth.* His Reign lasted, 20 Years, and ended with his Life in 950. He had Issue by his Wife *Teresa*, the daughter of *Sancho Abarca*, King of *Nar.*

Ordono and *Sancho*, successively Kings. *Bermudo*, of whom we have no further Account, and *Elvira* a Nun.

Ordono the 3d. and 51th King.

Succeeded his Father King *Ramiro*, was called, *The Feirce*, and had excellent parts, but the Shortness of his Reign did not allow him to make so great advantage of them, as was hop'd. However he Ravag'd the Country of the *Moors*, as far as *Lisbon*, subdu'd the

Gali-

Year of
Christ.

Galicians, obtain'd some Victories, and being at Variance with the King of *Navarre*, an Earl of *Castile*, put away *Urraca*, his first Wife who was Daughter to the said Earl, and Married the Lady *Elvira*. His Reign lasted but 5 Years and a Half, and he Died at Zamora Ann. 955. His Issue was

955. *Bermudo*, or *Veremundus* afterwards King and *Teresa* a Nun.

Sancho, 52th King.

THE first of this Name, and call'd the Gross, for his great bulk of Body, was Son to King *Ramiro* the 2d. Succeeded his Brother *Ordono* the 3d, and Marry'd *Teresa* Daughter of *Affur Fernandez*, Earl of *Monzon*. In the 2d Year of his Reign, *Ordono* call'd the Wicked, Son to King *Alonso*, the Monk, expelled him the Kingdom, forcing him to seek for Refuge to *Navarre*, and thence to *Cordova* where some famous Arab Physitians brought down his Fat, and *Abderhaman* King of the *Moors*, assisting him, he recover'd his Kingdom. In his times vast flames of Fire rising out of the Sea, spread over the Countie doing incredible Damage, even as far as *Zamora*. It was he that first made the Gentiles of *Spain* free from Taxes; and having Reigned 12 Years, was Poison'd Ann. 967, with an Apple, by one Count *Gonzalo*, whom he had before Pardon'd for being in Rebellion. His Issue

967.

Ramiro his Successor.

Philip and Mary, of whom we have no further Account.

Year of
Christ



Ramiro the 3d. and 53th King.

Succeeded his Father King *Sancho*, at the Age of 6 Years, and therefore was under tuition of his Mother and Aunt, who Govern'd well, yet because they were Women, many Turbent Spirits, endeavour'd to Disturb them. The Normans for the space of Two Years, had ravag'd the Coasts of *Galicia*, but Count *Garcia Sanchez*, who Commanded the Young King's forces on that side, fell upon them, as they were going off Loaden with Booty, and destroy'd every Man, burning their Ships. King *Ramiro*, as he grew up, being wholly devoted to his Ease, his Cousin *Bermudo*, Son to King *Ordonez*, Revolted, and having maintain'd War against him Two Years, made himself Master of *Galicia*, where the Moors made an Incur- sion even to *Compostela*, and threw down the Wall of St. *James* the Apostle's Church. The King spent the rest of his Life in Idleness, and having Reign'd 15 Years, Died at *Leon*, Ann. 982. His Issue

982.

Ermesfenda a Nun, and

Sancho the Hairy, from whom some Fa- milies pretend to deduce their Genealogy, but with little certainty.

Bermudo

Tear of
Christ.

Bermudo the 2d. and 54th King

CALL'd *The Gouty*, and Son to King Ord the 3d, being possess'd of *Galicia*, cur'd to himself the other Dominions. His first care was to confirm the Antient Laws the *Goths*, and to cause the Canons of Church, and Decrees of Popes, to be in Force in secular causes. The Earl of *Castile*, *Sanchez*, pretending, as the Practice was then to be absolute, and the King opposing him, this Discord gave the *Moors* an opportunity almost to ruin them both, for joyning all their Forces to some Wicked Christians, who serv'd under the Fugitive false Count *D. Uela*, they pass'd the River *Duero*, which for some Year had parted the Dominions of both Peoples. There the King met them with what Force he could gather; but after a short Dispute was Routed, and many of his Men Kill'd. The *Infidels* were satisfied with this success for the present, yet the next Year they return'd, and there being no force to oppose them, took and destroy'd the Royal Cities *Leon*, *Astorga*, *Valencia de Campos*, *Sabugo*, *Gordon*, *Alva*, *Luna*, *Osma*, *Berlanca*, *Ariana*, and many more in *Portugal* and *Galicia*. Another Body at the same time took the famous City *Barcelona*. Not long after, in the Year 993. the King of *Cordova* *Almanzor*, which in the *Arabick*, signifies Defender of the Faith as *Miramamolín*, is Prince of the Believers, Ravag'd all the Country to *Compostela*, which City he destroy'd, tho' the Apostle *S. James's* Tomb

Tomb is said to have been preserv'd by a miraculous Light, that appear'd about it, yet ^{near of Christ.} the Infidels as a Trophey of this Victory, caus'd the Bells of the Church to be taken down, and carried to Cordova, upon the Shoulders of Christians, and there hung them up in a Mosque, to serve as Lamps, but 250 Years after, King Ferdinand the 3d, made them be brought again to Compostela, on the backs of Moors, King Bermudo, having lost the City Leon, remov'd his Court to Oviedo, and having prevail'd with the King of Navarre, and Earl of Castile, to join their Forces to his, they gave the Mahometans a great over-throw near a place call'd Calacanaçor. Just before this King's Death, a mighty Famine hapned, which was look'd upon as a Judgment by some, for the Imprisoning of a Bishop, and by others, for the King's Wicked Life, for he put away his first Wife *Velasquita*, contrary to the Law of God, and Married another, whose Name was *Elvira*, and besides this, he is said to have kept two Concubines, who were Sisters. He Died of the Gout, in the Year 999, having Reign'd 17, his Issue by his first Wife.

999.

Christina Married to *Ordono*, the Blind, Son to King *Fruela*, the 2d.

By his 2d Wife, *Alonso* his Successor, and *Terésa*, whom her Brother *Alonso* gave as Wife to *Abdala*, King of *Toledo*, and being miraculously deliver'd from him, she became a Nun, and is look'd upon as a Saint.

Illegitimate the King had, *Ordono*, *Elvira*, and *Sancha*.

Alonso

Year of
Christ.

Alonso the 5th. and 55th King.

SON to King *Bermudo*, by his 2d Wife *Elvira*, being but 5 Years Old when his Father Dy'd, was left under the Tuition of *Melendo Gonzalez*, Earl of *Galicia*, and his Wife the Lady *Mayor*, who Discharg'd their Trust with extraordinary Fidelity and Prudence. The King, when of Age, to reward their good Service, Marry'd their Daughter *Elvira*. The *Moors* at this time, were at Variance among themselves, which Distractions of theirs, gave the Christians leasure to breath after their late Losses, and the King to make his advantage of this happy Conjunction, held the *Cortes* or Parliament, in which the Laws of the *Goths* were review'd and Corrected, which done, he Rebuilt the City *Leon*, destroy'd by the *Moors*, in his Fathers time, and settled his Court there again. Having thus repaired the Damages sustain'd by his Father, he thought of enlarging his Dominions, and in order to it, broke into the Kingdom of *Portugal*, where he lay'd Siege to the City *Viseo*, but as he was viewing the Walls Unarm'd, a Dart cast from the Town Kill'd him, when he had Reign'd 29 Years. His Army Discourag'd at this fatal Accident, broke up the Siege, and return'd with his Body to *Leon*. This was in the Year

1028.

1028. His Issue

Bermudo his Successor, and
Sancha afterwards Queen.

Bermudo

Year of
Christ

Bermudo the 3d. 56th King.

[E]ft but young by his Father *Alonso*; was
 immediately Crown'd by the Nobility,
 and being warn'd by the ill Fate of his Fa-
 ther inclin'd to Peace, which he enjoy'd some
 time, establishing good Laws, and executing
 impartial Justice, so that he gain'd the Affe-
 ctions of his People. This Calm was disturb'd
 by the Ambition of *Sancho*, King of *Navarre*,
 who had marry'd *Nuna*, the eldest of *Garcia*,
 Earl of *Castile*'s two Sisters, and the Earl be-
 ing treacherously murder'd, in her Right In-
 herited the Dominion of *Castile*. *Sancho*, not
 satisfy'd with this increase of his Power, re-
 solv'd to add to it the Crown of *Leon*, which
 he compass'd thus: *Bermudo*, King of *Leon*,
 had no Issue, and therefore his Kingdom must
 devolve to his Sister *Sancha*, whom the King
 of *Navarre* demanded in Marriage for his Se-
 cond Son *Ferdinand*, which being refus'd, be-
 cause the People were unwilling to fall under
 the Dominion of a Stranger; he invaded *Leon*,
 and possess'd himself of all the Country be-
 yond the River *Cea*. King *Bermudo* not able
 to oppose him, with the Consent of the No-
 bility, gave his Sister in Marriage to his Son
Ferdinand, assigning all that was Conquer'd
 as Dower with her for the present, and the
 whole Kingdom in remainder, and thus Peace
 was establish'd among the Christians. The
 King of *Navarre* having thus obtain'd
 his Ends, gave *Castile* to his Second Son *Fer-*
dinand, Erecting it into a Kingdom. The

*Year of
Christ*

1037.

Peace before concluded was not lasting, for the Nobility of *Leon* offended at the new King of *Castile Ferdinand*, mov'd their King *Bermudo* to make War upon him, which he did to his own ruin. For their Forces meeting near the River *Carrion* a bloody Battle was fought, in the heat of which *Bermudo* rushing into the thickest of his Enemies to single out *Ferdinand*, was run through with a Spear, and fell down dead in the Year 1037, when he had Reign'd 9, and left no Issue.

The Crowns of *Castile* and *Leon* being thus United, we will here conclude this Chapter to begin a new one under that Title, those hitherto having been stil'd Kings of *Leon* and *Oviedo*; and because we will not interrupt the Line of Kings which were the Chiefs in *Spain*, and whose Issue, at this day, possess the same, we will make no Digression here on account of the other Princes that had separate Dominions; but bring down the Race of these Monarchs of *Castile* and *Leon*, to him now Reigning, because the shortness of the Work, will not allow to give an Account of those Princes that make not directly for our purpose.

CHA

Year of
Christ.

CHAP. VII.

from the Year 1037, when the Domi-
nions of Castile and Leon were U-
nited under one King, till the Year
1134, when King Alonso the 8th
began his Reign, in whose time Por-
tugal set up for a distinct Kingdom.

Ferdinand 57th King.

HAVING, as was said before, kill'd his Brother-in-law King *Bermudo* in Battle, and routed his Army, march'd directly to *Leon*, which after some short Opposition was Surrendered to him, and he Crown'd by the Bishop, in the Right of his Wife *Sancha*, Sister to the late King *Bermudo*, Daughter to *Alonso* the 5th, and only Heiress to them both. His Vertue and Religion were no way inferior to his Power, and warlike Glory, all which gain'd him the Title of the *Great*, and his People in a vain flattery stil'd him Emperor. After some short time of Peace, the *Moor* making an Incurſion on the ſide of *Eſtremadura*, he march'd with all the Power he could riſe, and over-taking, put them to flight, and recover'd all the Booty they had taken. Then following his Succeſs, he advanc'd into

Year of
Christ.

their Territories, wasted all the Country about Merida and Badajoz, and took several small Places. This done, he turn'd into Portugal, and having made himself Master of the City Viseo, and in it taken the Moore who kill'd his Father-in-law King *Alonso*, caus'd his Eyes to be put out, and both his Hands and one of his Feet to be cut off. The following Year he carried on the War with greater vigor, and had the City of *Coimbra* Surrendred to him, after a Siege of seven Months. The Conquest of this Place was very Important, for it extended the Territories of the Crown of *Leon*, as far as the River *Mondego*. After these fortunate Expeditions the King made a Pilgrimage to *Santiago*, then took a Progress to the principal Places of *Castile* and *Leon*, and after that again renewing the War took *Santistevan de Gormaz*, *Vadon*, *Aguilar* and *Berlanga*, towards the River *Ebro*, and wasted all the Country as far as *Medina del Celi* and *Madrid*, which oblig'd *Almenon*, King of *Toledo*, to buy a Peace of him, the Moors, Kings of *Zaragoza*, *Portugal* and *Sevil*, following his Example. But now Peace was concluded with the Infidels, the Christians fell to bloody Wars among themselves. *Garcia*, King of *Navarre*, Elder Brother to *Ferdinand* of *Castile*, thought himself wrong'd by his Father who had given away that Crown to his younger Brother, and was resolv'd to attempt the recovery of his Right. On the other side *Ferdinand* pretended the Territories of *Burgos*, *Vieja* and *Rioja* appertain'd to his Lot, and were unjustly kept from him by his Brother. These Pretensions were too high to be amicably

com

Year of
Christ.

1055.

compos'd, therefore the Decision of them was remitted to the Sword, and the two Kings with all their Power meeting there ensu'd a bloody Battle, in which King *Garcia* being kill'd, *Ferdinand* obtain'd a compleat Victory, which he us'd with much moderation, ordering no more Christian Blood to be shed in the pursuit, and contenting himself with those Territories, to which at first he had pretended a Right, without incroaching any farther upon the Dominions of *Nauarre*, then the Kingdom of his young Nephew *Sancho*, his Brother *Garcia's* Son. About this time, which was in the Year 1055, was held a General Council at *Florence*, under Pope *Leo* the 9th, *Henry* the 2d. being Emperor. It was now too that *Roderick Diaz de Bivar*, by the Spaniards commonly call'd *Cid*, a Title given him by the Moors, which in *Arabic* signifies Lord, began to grow famous. He was doubtless a brave Commander, and perform'd many extraordinary Actions, but withal so many Romantick Stories are told of him, that they almost ruin the credit of his real Exploits, some whereof we shall have occasion to speak of. His Extraction was Noble, being Descended from *Lain Calvo*, one of the Judges that Govern'd *Castile*, and his Paternal Estate was considerably augmented by his marrying *Ximena*, the Daughter and Heiress of *Gomez*, Earl of *Gormaz*, whom he had kill'd. This Power, and his good Fortune, made him a Terror to the Moors, and, at times, troublesom to his own Sovereigns. The Infidels weary of the heavy hand King *Ferdinand* bore over them, unanimously took up Arms against him, who

Year of
Christ.

being exhausted with continual Wars, was scarce able to raise a Force to oppose them, but his Queen *Sancha* freely gave all her Money, Plate and Jewels, to carry on the War, which was so considerable a Supply, that it enabled him to oppose the *Infidels*, and having twice Defeated them, they again submitted, taking an Oath to pay their Tribute as before. The King was Old and worn out with continual Fatigue, so he did not long Survive this Expedition, but dy'd very Piously according to some Authors, at *Leon*, tho' others say at *Cabecon*; and so they vary in the Years of his Reign, some assigning 28, and some 30, but the latter being most generally receiv'd, we will follow it, and then his Death will fall in the Year 1067. His Life was accounted so Holy, that his Feast is Celebrated at *Leon*, as a Saint, nor was his Queen *Sancha*, look'd upon to be inferior to him in Virtue, and Died Two Years after him. By his Will, King *Ferdinand* Divided his Dominions among his Children, as follows.

1067.

Sancho the Eldest Son, had the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Alonso the 2d. that of *Leon*.

Garcia the 3d. that of *Galicie*.

Urraca the Eldest Daughter, had the City of *Zamora*, and

Elvira the Younger, *Toro*.

Sancha

Year of
Christ.


Sancho the 2d. and 56th. King.

WAS Eldest Son to King *Ferdinand*, and in the Division of his Dominions above mentioned, had the Kingdom of *Castile* assign'd him for his Inheritance. This Division was by him look'd upon as a wrong done him, and accordingly he openly complain'd of it, as soon as his Father was Dead, but his Mother restrain'd him as long as she liv'd, from proceeding any farther than to Words, because the Crown of *Leon* was properly her own Inheritance, and therefore no claim would be laid to it during her Life. An ambitious Spirit cannot rest, but if Disappointed in one place, will find Employment in another. The *Moors* of *Zaragoca*, had submitted to pay a Tribute to King *Ferdinand*, which upon his Death, they relying on the assistance of *Ramiro*, King of *Aragon*, refus'd to pay to his Son, who after wasting all the Country about it, took that City, upon condition he should Defend the *Moors* there against all Enemies, as well *Christians* as *Infidels*. At that time the *Aragonians* laid Siege to the Castle of *Grados*, on the River *Esera*, and belonging to the *Moors* of *Zaragoca*. King *Sancho* according to his late Treaty with them, march'd to the Relief of that place, and falling upon the Besiegers, whilst the besieg'd ally'd at the same time, put them to the rout, Killing a great number, and among them King *Ramiro* himself. The King of *Navarre*, to secure himself against the Power

*Year of
Christ.*

of *Castile*, entred into a League with the Young King of *Aragon*, and giving the *Castilians* Battle, overthrew them, and recover'd the Territories of *Rioja*, and *Briviesca*, taken from them by King *Ferdinand*. King *Sancho*'s Mother being now Dead, he resolv'd no longer to delay recovering of those Dominions his Brothers and Sisters possess'd by his Father's Gift. *Alonso* King of *Leon*, who was first to be Attack'd, omitted nothing that might conduce to his Defence, and having gather'd the greatest Power he could, gave his Brother Battle, near a Town call'd *Pinar-taca*, in which he was routed, and forced to fly to *Leon*. Having there, with all imaginable Speed, Recruited his Army, he met his Enemy again, near a Town call'd *Gospelma*, and with better success than before, had he made good use of it, for the *Castilians* were put to Flight; but success breeding security *Roderick Diaz*, who serv'd under King *Sancho*, rally'd his Scatter'd Troops, and Attacking the Victors by break of Day, when they were in a dead Sleep, chang'd the Fortune of the Field, and gave them an Irrecoverable overthrow. King *Alonso* fled to the Church of *Carrion*, where he was taken, and sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Burgos*, whence upon Application made, he was suffer'd to remove himself to the Monastery of *Sahagun*, there to take upon him the Habit of a Monk. He did so, but soon repenting made his Escape, and put himself into the Hands of *Al-menen*, the Moorish King of *Toledo*, who having been a great Friend to his Father, entertain'd him very Affectionately, assigning him a House

near

near his Palace, where he Liv'd till the Death *Tear of*
 of his Brother and Enemy, whom he Suc- *Christ*
 ceeded, as we shall see in the next Reign. 
 After his Flight King *Sancho* easily possess'd
 himself of the Dominions of *Leon*, and then
 advanced against his other Brother *Garcia* in
Galicia. This Country was full of Distracti-
 ons and Murinies, the Nobility Envyng a
 favourite of the King's, had Murder'd him
 in his presence, and the Commonalty com-
 plain'd of heavy Taxes. In this Disorder
 there was no possibility of opposing the Com-
 mon Enemy, and therefore King *Garcia*, with
 only 300 Men, fled to the *Moors*, hoping they
 would espouse his Quarrel. They being at
 that time inclinable to Peace, would not en-
 gage in a War to support a Stranger, so that
Garcia, having only gather'd a number of
 such as resorted to him of their own accord,
 either out of hatred to the King of *Castile*,
 or hope of Plunder, returned into his King-
 dom, where the Towns of *Portugal* readily
 submitted to him. King *Sancho* march'd with
 all speed to suppress him, before he grew
 too strong; and near *Santarem*, formerly
 call'd *Scalabis*, the Armies Engag'd, the *Ca-*
stilians got the Day, and King *Garcia* being
 taken, was sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Luna*
 in *Galicia*, where he was kept all the remain-
 ing part of his Life. Now were the Three
 Kingdoms again United under one Head, and
 nothing remain'd but the Cities of *Zamora* and
Urgel, which King *Ferdinand* had bestow'd on
 his Two Daughters, and their Brother
 thought they wrongfully possess'd, as being
 his due. Therefore to finish the Work, and
 make

Year of
Christ.

make himself Master of all, he lays Siege to *Zamora*, the Portion of his Sister the Princess *Urraca*, which was strong, and the Inhabitants resolute in the Defence of it, yet such Industry was us'd against it, that the Citizens finding themselves streightned, began to think of a Surrender. The place being reduced to these streights, a Treacherous fellow call'd *Vellido Dolphos*, came out as a Deferrer, and being admitted to the King's Presence, on pretence of Discovering some weak part of the Wall, drew him out into the Field, where when they were somewhat advanced from the Company, he struck him through the Body, and made his Escape into the City. Thus Dy'd King *Sancho*, when he had Reign'd 6 Years and 9 Months, in the Year 1073. Upon his Death, the Troops of *Leon* and *Galicia*, which were not well Affected to him, return'd home, those of *Castile* Divided themselves, part attended the Body to the Monastery of *Ona*, where it was Buried, the greater number stay'd to carry on the Siege, and Revenge his Death. He left no Issue.

Alonso 59th. King.

Sixth of the Name of *Leon*, and first of *Castile*, Second Son to King *Ferdinand* and Queen *Sancha*, Heiress of *Castile*. King *Sancho* being Murder'd, as has been said, the Princess *Urraca*, sent a Messenger to *Toledo* to carry her Brother the News, who with the consent of the *Moorish* King, hastened away to *Zamora*. The Kingdom of *Leon*, which

had been under his Government before, ^{Near of} received him without any Hesitation. *Galicia* ^{Gloria} made some Difficulty, because their King *Alfonso* had broke Prison, and endeavour'd to be Reinthron'd; however *Alonso* with fair Words and promises, drew him within his Power, and then secur'd him again in Prison, where he died. *Castile* made only one Objection, which was, That he should Swear he had no Hand in the Murder of his Brother King *Sanecho*, which done, he was receiv'd without any contradiction. The beginning of his Reign, had some Troubles, but they were easily appeas'd. In his second Year to requite his Obligations to King *Almenon* of *Castile*, he join'd his Forces with him, and wasted all the Territories of *Cordova*, against which, *Almenon* was then at War. In the Year 1076, *Richard* Cardinal and Abbot of *Victor*, came from *Rome*, as the Pope's Legate, upon the Queen's Request, and held a Synod of all the *Spanish* Bishops, for Reformation of the Clergy. *Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar*, before Spoken of, was now in the height of his Glory, and much admir'd by the Soldiers who gave him the Title of *Cyd Campeador*, which is as much as Lord of the Field. The Nobility growing jealous of his Grandeur, represented him ill to the King, which made him live retir'd upon his Estate, but the *Moor*s making an Incurſion into the Christian Territories in the absence of the King, he gather'd what Force he could, and having repell'd them, Ravag'd all the Country, till he came in sight of *Toledo*. This was doubtless a breach of the good Correspondence, there

1076.

Year of
Christ

there was, and ought to be betwixt that Prince and King *Alonso*, who therefore banish'd *Roderick Diaz* his Dominions. He with some Forces that would follow him, withdrew towards *Aragon*, where he took from the *Moors*, the strong Castle of *Alcocer*, and from thence Pillag'd all the Country about him, and the fame of his Actions spreading, many who had no better way of Living than Rapine, resorted to him. With this Force he march'd into *Andaluzia*, to the Assistance of some *Moors*, in Alliance with the King of *Castile*, and having done them Right, return'd to his Castle of *Alcocer*, but being met in the way by *Alfagio*, the *Moorish* King of *Deul*, and *Sancho*, King of *Aragon*, who came with their Forces to oppose him, he overthrew them both; which Action gain'd him much Renown, that King *Alonso* was not only Reconcil'd, but gave him and his Heir the Towns of *Briviesca*, *Berlanga* and *Arcos*. Whilst these things were doing, King *Alonso* had resolv'd upon taking the City of *Tolosa*, which being Naturally strong, as encompass'd on three parts by the River, and the other secured by a double Wall, besides that it stands on a high rocky Hill of Difficult Access, for this reason, thinking the place impregnable by open force, he resolv'd to starve it. In order to it, he march'd with a powerful Army, and destroy'd all the Country quite round about, putting Garrisons into several Towns about in the Nature of a Blockade to prevent Provisions being carried in, and thus continued wasting the Country for several Years, some say 7, and frightening the Blockade.

at last when he thought the Town was near
 reduced, he Encompass'd it with a powerful
 army, not only of *Spaniards*, but of *French*
 and *Germans*, that came to serve in that Re-
 ligious War. Thus the City being brought
 to extremity, the People mutiny'd, and ob-
 lig'd their King to Capirulate, which was
 accordingly done, and the place Surrendered.
 One of the Articles was, That the *Moors*
 should continue possess'd of the great *Mosque*.
 This done, the Christian Army divided to
 reduce all that remain'd in Possession of the
Moors in that Kingdom, which was done with-
 out much difficulty; the *Infidels* Terrify'd at
 the loss of so important a place, not daring
 to Defend the lesser. By this means *Maqueda*,
Carmona, *Illescas*, *Talarvera*, *Guadalajara*, *Mora*,
Consuegra, *Madrid*, *Berlanga*, *Buitrago*, *Medina*-
deli, *Coria*, and several other places of less Note
 were taken. King *Alonso* puff'd up with this
 success, and increase of Dominions, stiled
 himself Emperor, and *Toledo* the Imperial
 City. When all things were settled to his
 mind, the King conven'd a Synod of *Spanish*
 Bishops, who chose one *Bernard* a *French* Man,
 then Abbot of *Sabagun*, Arch-Bishop of the
 new Conquer'd City. This Man being Zea-
 lous for Religion, waited his opportunity
 when the King was gone to *Leon*, and bring-
 ing the Queen, as a Woman to his Party,
 took the great *Mosque*, the *Moors* were pos-
 sess'd of, according to Articles of Surrender,
 forcibly from them. This News being
 brought to the King, highly incens'd him,
 insomuch that he hasten'd away to *Toledo*, with
 Resolution to punish the Queen, and Arch-
 Bishop,

Year of
Christ

Year of
Christ.

Bishop, which put the City into a great consternation, and therefore the Inhabitants and Clergy went out in Procession to meet and appease him, but to no purpose, till the Moors themselves fearing, if any thing were done by the Queen and Arch-Bishop for their sake they might be the worse us'd after the King's Death, went out, and became Suitors for the same, and the King granted it, promising for the future, to be the more favourable to the *Infidels* for this generous Act. Thus the Cathedral came into the Hands of the Christians. *Bernard* the New Arch-Bishop going to Rome for the Pall, was by Pope *Urban* the 2d. Constituted Primate of all *Spain*, and this is the greatest Antiquity that can be made out for the Primacy of that See. *Richard* Abbot of *Marseilles*, the Popes Legate at this time, regulated the Ecclesiastical Affairs, which during the Calamities of the times, were in some Disorder. King *Alonso* now Committed a great Error, for having Married the Moorish King of *Sevil*'s Daughter, he sent into *Africa* to Invite *Joseph* Teyber, King of the *Almoravides*, to assist his Father-in-Law to subdue the Moors in *Spain*. *Joseph* neglected not the Invitation, but sent over his General *Abenaxa*, who instead of assisting the King of *Sevil*, Usurp'd his Dominions, and all the *Infidels* Possess'd in *Spain*, Disowning his Sovereign that sent him over. This done, he Invaded the Kingdom of *Toledo*, wasted the Country, and twice in open Field, defeated King *Alonso*, who came to Oppose him. *Joseph* the Moor soon came out of *Africa* to Punish'd his Rebellious General, and brought

Year of
Christ.

all he had gain'd under his own Dominion :
 in the mean while *Alonso* had gather'd a migh-
 ty Army, not only of his own Subjects, but
 of Strangers, for there came to his assistance
Raymund Earl of *Burgundy*, and his Kinsman
Henry, who was afterwards Founder of the
 Kingdom of *Portugal*, and *Raymund*, Earl of
Toulouse, who brought with them a good bo-
 dy of Experienced *French* Troops. The *Inf-*
idels durst not stand so great a Power in open
 field, and therefore the Christians Plunder'd
 the Country, and so return'd home. The
 King to Reward these Strangers, and streng-
 then himself, gave three of his Daughters in
 Marriage, to the Three Noblemen before
 mention'd. *Raymond* Earl of *Burgundy*, had
Isabella the King's Lawful Daughter, and
 with her the Government of *Galicia*, with the
 Title of Earl of it, as was usual in those Days,
 besides the hopes of Inheriting the Crown, if
Sancho, the King's only Son dy'd, as it hap-
 pen'd. *Raymund* Earl of *Toulouse*, had *Elvira* a
 Bastard Daughter, and a Portion in Jewels and
 Money, because he would return home.
 And lastly, *Henry* had *Teresa* another Bastard
 Daughter, and with her the Government of
Portugal, with the Title of an Earl, whence
 his Son took occasion to Erect it into an In-
 dependant Monarchy, and this was the O-
 riginal of that Kingdom, of whose Kings-
 ship is not our business to Speak. During
 this time *Roderick Diaz de Bivar*, ceas'd not
 to infest the *Moors*, but the greatest Action he
 did, was the taking of the City *Valencia*,
 which he maintain'd as long as he Liv'd, that
 was Five Years, and as soon as he Died, the
 Christians

Year of
Christ.

Christians quitted it, as being too far from Relief, and retir'd in a Body to *Castile*, the *Infidels* not offering to molest them. King *Alonso* was now grown Old, when *Hali*, Successor to *Joseph* the *Moorish* King, Invaded the Kingdom of *Toledo*, therefore he sent his Son *Sancho*, then very Young, with his Tutor *Garcia*, to oppose them. They came to a Battle near *Uelez*, where the Prince being Kill'd, the Christian Army was Routed, in Revenge which, the King took the Field tho' very Aged, and having wasted all the *Infidels* Country, spent the rest of his Days in quiet. He had before this expedition Married his Daughter and Heiress *Urraca*, the Widdow of *Raimund*, Earl of *Burgundy*, to *Alonso* King of *Aragon*. Besides his Warlike exploits, he perform'd many Acts of Piety, as particularly the Building of several Monasteries, and having Liv'd to the Age of 79 Years, and Reign'd 35, he dy'd in 1108. This King had Six Wives, whom Authors place differently, and some seem to Disagree about the Number, and would have some of them to have been Concubines. The first in order was *Agnes*, by whom he had no Issue. The 2d. *Constance*, by her, he had the Princess

Urraca first Married to *Raymund*, Earl of *Burgundy*, and he Dying to *Alonso* King of *Aragon*, and Heiress to all her Father's Dominions.

The Third Wife *Zaida*, Daughter to *Abenaber*, King of *Sevil*, was Mother to Prince *Sancho*, Kill'd as was said above.

Berta the 4th Wife had no Children.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth the 5th Wife bore *Sancha*, Mar-
ried to Earl *Roderick*, and *Elvira* Wife to Ro-
King of Sicily.

Tear of
Christ

Beatrice, the 6th Wife left no Issue

Besides these Wives, King *Alonso* had a
Mistress whose Name was *Ximena*, and by her
two Bastard Daughters, viz. *Elvira* Mar-
ried to *Raymund*, Earl of *Toulouze*, and *Te-
sa*, Wife of *Henry* of *Lorain*, who as was
said above, had with her the Earldom of *Por-
tugal* in Dower, to hold of the Crown of
Castile, which his Son erected into a King-
dom; casting off the Subjection due to the
Crown of *Castile*.

Alonso 6th King or rather *U-
rraca*.

THE 7th of the Name, ascended the
Throne in the right of his Wife, the
Princess *Urraca*, Daughter and heiress to *Alon-
so* the 6th, for which reason her Name instead
of his, might be put in the Title; but that,
as we have hitherto, we will still carry it on
under Mens Names, she being now the 2d
Woman that Inherited the Crown of *Castile*
and the 4th Heiress to that of *Leon*. This
Queen was extraordinary leud, and that so
openly, that it was the cause of many Trou-
bles, both to herself and her Kingdom.
King *Alonso*, tho' a stranger, carry'd him-
self so discreetly, that he was belov'd by all
people, except only his Queen; whose Wick-
ed Inclination was another way bent, and

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Year of
Christ

therefore she sought by all means to be divorc'd from him, on account he was her Cousin; and in those Days the Pope did not use frequently to dispence in these cases. Her disorders were so great, that he was forc'd to Imprison her, and she making escape, the Nobility of *Castile* ashamed of her much leudness sent her back to him: Not long after in *Galicia*, they took her Son *Alonso* whom she had by her first Husband *Raymond* Earl of *Burgundy*, and Proclaim'd him King, Solemnly anointing him in the Church of *St. James* the Apostle, which was the first time this Ceremony was us'd in *Spain*. The King of *Aragon* was Divorc'd from Queen *Urraca*, and set her at Liberty, yet would not quit his pretensions to her inheritance but march'd into *Castile* with an Army. *D. Gomer* Earl of *Candespina*, and *Peter* Earl of *Lara*, the Queen's Gallants commanded her Forces and were defeated, the latter fled, but the former dy'd in the Battle. The Victor advanced to *Leon*, where he again defeated the Queen's Forces, and took many Places of note, but the King seizing the Treasures of Churches to pay his Army, it was observ'd he never Prosper'd after it. Prince *Alonso* was now Proclaim'd in *Castile*, as he had been before in *Galicia*, and presently besieg'd his Mother in the Castle of *Leon* where he forced her to resign the Crown to him when she had Reign'd 15 Years; this was in the Year 1123, and she dy'd at *Leon* 1126, according to the most receiv'd accounts for there is great disagreement among Authors, even in these so late Affairs.

1123.

husband King *Alonso* was kill'd in a Battle, ^{Year of} *Fraga*, in the 61st. Year of his Age, when ^{Christ.} *Queen Urraca* had reign'd 30, and in 1134. *Queen Urraca* had Issue by her first Husband *Raymund*, Earl of *Burgundy*.

Alonso who succeeded her *Sancha* of whom nothing certain. *Queen Urraca* is also said to have had a Star'd Son by the Earl of *Candespina*, and his Name was *Ferdinand Hurtado*, that *Stolen*, because he was got by Stealth; of some say the Noble Family of the *Hurtado's*, in *Spain*, is descended, which indeed no great Honour.

CHAP. VIII.

From the Year 1134, when King *Alonso* began his Reign, and *Portugal* set up for a distinct Kingdom, till the Year 1284, when the right-ful Heirs were put by, and King *Sancho* usurp'd the Crown.

Alonso 61st King.

He 8th of this Name began his Reign upon the resignation of his Mother *Queen Urraca*, the Heiress of that Crown, who had him by her first Husband *Raymund* Earl of *Burgundy*, as was said above. He

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was

Tear of
Christ.

was Born at *Toledo*, Anno 1106 and bred up at *Avila*, for which reason, that Town is call'd *Del Rey* or *The King's*; but other Authors say he was Educated in *Galicia* by *D. Peter de Trava* a great Man in that Kingdom which I look upon to be most probable, because the Town of *Avila*, got that Name by its fidelity to another King long after, as shall be mention'd in its place. His Coronation was at *Toledo*, where he assum'd the Stile of Emperor, confirming the Title of Imperial City, given to that place by *Alonso* the 6th, assigning for its Arms, an Emperor sitting on his Throne, with a naked Sword in his Right Hand, and a Scepter and Globe. Under him it was that *Alonso* the First, King of *Portugal*, assum'd that Title refusing any Obedience to the Crown of *Castile*, and Imprisoning his Mother, which mov'd *Alonso* of *Castile*, to enter that Country with an Army, as well to assert his own right, as to rescue his Aunt, but coming to a Battle, he was routed and forced to fly to *Leon*. There he recruited, and returning stronger than before, drove the *Portuguese* to *Guimaraens*, and Besieg'd them in it. A Treaty was set on Foot, and the King being pacify'd he return'd home, yet afterwards the *Portuguese* made little Account of this capitulation. *Alonso* King of *Aragon* and *Navarre* dying, left his Dominions to the *Knights Templers*; but the *Aragonians* after his Death chose *Ramiro* a Monk, but Brother to the late King, to Succeed him; and the *Navarrese* Elected *D. Garcia* of the Blood of the antient Kings. The King of *Castile* pretend

Year of
Christ.

ed a Right to both those Crowns, as being Descended from *Sancho* the Greater, of *Narvae*; upon which Account he Invaded those Countries, but after some time Spent and Blood spilt, they came to an agreement, and Peace was concluded. Against the *Moors*, he was more Successful, for he not only wasted all the open Country quite round him, but took very many Towns from them, and among others, *Calatrava*, *Alarcos*, *Caracuel*, *Mestanca*, *Alcudia*, *Almodovar del Campo*, *Pedroso*, *Cordova* (which was lost again) *Baena*, *Almeria*, and others of less Note. During this King's Reign, a General Council was held at *Rheim*, in the Year 1148, and in 1149 it Rain'd Blood in the Dominions of the *Moors* of *Portugal*. *Alonso* now in his latter days, made an Invasion into *Andalxina*, and as he was returning, having left his Eldest Son *Sancho* there, with the greatest part of the Army, dy'd by the Way, at a Town call'd *Fregueda*, on the Mountain of *Sierra Morena*; when he had Reign'd 34 Years, and liv'd 51, in 1157. By him the Arms of *Castile* and *Leon*, were first orderly dispos'd, being, Quarterly, 1st Gules, a Castle. Or, 2dly Argent, a Lion Rampant Purpure. The Character Authors give him, is inferior to none of his Predecessors, for they represent him as Pious, Modest, Brave, and in Fine adorn'd with all Virtues and Zeal for Religion. One fault he committed, which was dividing his Dominions, leaving to his Eldest Son *Sancho* the Crown of *Castile*, with its dependencies, and to *Ferdinand*, *Leon*, and *Galicea*. Of his three Wives, which were *Berengaria*,

1148.

1149.

1157.

Year of
Christ.

Beatrix and *Rica* the 2d. had no Children, the others are as follow.

Sancho his Eldest Son, by *Berengaria* his first Wife, and his Successor in the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Ferdinand by the same Wife, to whom he left the Crowns of *Leon*, *Oviedo* and *Galicie*, and who instituted the Military Order of *Julian del Pereiro*, afterwards call'd of *Alcantara*; which Pope *Alexander* the 3d. confirm'd the same Year. This Order has 30 Commendaries, which are worth 2281 Ducats per An. King *Ferdinand* had three Wives, *Urraca* Daughter to King *Alonso* the 1st, of *Portugal*, whom he put away. *Teresa* Daughter to Count *Ferdinand*, or *Nunno de Lara*; and *Urraca Lopez*, Daughter to Count *Diaz de Huro*, Lord of *Biscay*. He built several Towns, and dy'd at *Benavente*, in the Year 1188 when he had Reign'd 31. By his first Wife he had *Alonso*, who Succeeded him, and by the 3d. Prince *Sancho* kill'd by a *Bernard Garcia* and *Ferdinand*. But to return to the Issue of King *Alonso*

Alonso who dy'd a Child

Elizabeth Marry'd to *Louis* the 7th King of *France*; *Beatrix*, or *Sancha* Marry'd to *Sancho* the 7th King of *Navarre*, *Sancha* by the 3d Wife, Marry'd to *Alonso* 2d King of *Aragon*, some mention more Children, but there is no Account of them, and these Authors vary about them.

*Tear of
Christ.*

Sancho 62th King.

THe 3d of this Name, and the Eldest Son to King *Alonso*, was call'd *The Desir'd*, because much Belov'd, and dy'd soon. His Father dividing his Dominions, left him the Kingdoms of *Castile*, *Toledo*, and *Naxera*, and to his Brother *Ferdinand*, those of *Leon*, *Ovisdo*, and *Galicia*. The Arch Bishop *D. Roderick Ximenes* says, his Subjects us'd to call this King the Protector, and Defence of the Nobles, because he would have no Judges in his Kingdom, but hear'd all Causes himself. The Military Order of *Calatrava*, was instituted by him Anno 1158, and confirmed by Pope *Alexander* the 3d, in 1164, it has 51 Commendaries, worth 135000 Ducats. Little more can be said of his Reign, for it lasted but one Year, and he dy'd at *Toledo*, in the 23th of his Age, and of our Redemption 1158. His Wife was the Lady *Blanch*, Daughter to King *Garcia Ramirez* of *Navarre*, by her he had Issue.

1158.

Alonso his Successor.

Garcia who dy'd an Infant.

Alonso, 63th King

Ninth of this Name, call'd, *The Good and the Noble*, Succeeded his Father King *Sancho*, when he was but Four Years of Age. Tho' the King had appointed his Tutor, yet the Pride of the Nobility was such, that no

*Year of
Christ.*

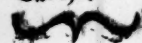
Man could endure to see another above him, and so all fell into Disorder, but especially the Powerful Families of *Castro* and *Lara*, embroil'd all the Kingdom. *Ferdinand* King of *Leon*, thought this a good opportunity to Invade *Castile*, upon pretence of Educating his Nephew the Young King, and accordingly, there being no Army to oppose him, seiz'd most of the Principal places, even to the City *Toledo*, but the Infant King was Convey'd away from him to *Avila*, and there kept by the Citizens, till he was 11 Years of Age, for which Act of Loyalty, they were call'd the *Faithful*. The King of *Navarre*, made his Advantage of these Confusions, and possess'd himself of *Logrono*, *Entrana*, *Briviesca* and other Towns. When King *Alonso* was come to 11 Years of Age, his Subjects weary of the Dominion of the King of *Leon*, sent to Invite him to take upon him the Government, he set out with only 150 Horse, and others resorting to him from all parts, several places of Note receiv'd him with Joy, and among them the City *Toledo*, and tho' his Forces were worsted in open Field by the *Castro's*, who were in Rebellion yet his Power Daily increas'd. The *Cortes* or Parliament Meeting, when he was 15 Years of Age, Decreed, That all who would not deliver up the Towns, they were entrusted with, according to his Father's Will, should be Reputed Traitors, and that Embassador's should be sent to Demand the Lady *Ellenor*, Daughter to King *Henry* the Second, of *England*, in Marriage for the Young King, which was accordingly done, and the

Mar-

Marriage took effect, and prov'd very For-^{Year of}
 tunate. The order of the Knights of *Santiago*,^{Christ.}
 or *St. James* the Apostle, was first Instituted
 in this King's time, but in the Kingdom of
Galicia, only as Hospitallers to the Pilgrims
 that went to Visit that Saints Shrine, and be-
 ing expell'd by King *Ferdinand*, who sus-
 pected they favour'd his Nephew, they re-
 tir'd to *Castile*, where they grew up, in pro-
 cess of time, to that greatness they are now
 at. King *Alonso* being of Age, Invaded *Le-*
on and *Navarre*, to revenge the wrongs done
 him by those Kings in his Minority; but by
 the Mediation of Religious Persons, a Truce
 was Concluded. The Young King, not to
 be Idle, turn'd his Arms against the *Infidels*,
 and took from them the City *Cuenca*, in the
 Year 1177. In 1195, *Aben Joseph Mirama-*
molin of *Africk*, came over into *Spain*, with
 an Innumerable Multitude of *Infidels*, and
 passing over the Mountain *Sierra Morena*, En-
 camp'd near *Alarcos*. There King *Alon-*
so, without expecting the Kings of *Leon* and
Navarre, who were coming to his assistance,
 gave him Battle, and receiv'd a mighty over-
 throw, yet the *Infidels* only Ravag'd the
 Country till within 6 Leagues of *Toledo*, and
 then turn'd back, and a Truce ensu'd. How-
 ever King *Alonso* bearing this loss in Mind,
 after many Difficulties, made Peace with all
 the Christian Princes in *Spain*, and prevail'd
 with them to join their Forces against the
 Common Enemy, great Multitudes of Stran-
 gers at the same time resorting to him from
 all Parts, to engage in that Religious War.
 The Kings of *Aragon* and *Navarre*, came in
 Person.

1177.

Year of
Christ.



Person. This Power Advanced to the Mountain near *Tolosa*, where the *Infidels* had secur'd the Passes, but the Christians being shew'd another way by a Shepherd, came upon them, and there ensu'd a most Bloody Battle, in which the *Moors* were entirely Defeated, with so great a Slaughter, that 200000 of them are reported to have been Kill'd. The Consequence of this Victory, was the taking of many considerable Towns, and among them, *Ferral*, *Bilche*, *Bannos*, *Tolosa*, *Baeca*, *Ubeda*, and *Duenas*. Besides these, and many other Military Exploits, too long for our small Compass, this King Built the Monastery of *Huelgas* at *Bargos*, and the Hospital near it, founded the University of *Palencia*, and Rebuilt the City *Placencia*. He Reign'd 56 Years and Dy'd in 1214. By his Queen *Ellenor*, Daughter to King *Henry* the Second of *England*. He had Issue.

1214

Henry his Successor.

Sancho, and

Ferdinand, who Dy'd Young.

Blanch Married to *Luis* the 8th, King of *France*, and Mother to *S. Luis*.

Berengaria, who Marry'd *Alonso*, King of *Leon*, and Inherited the Crown of *Castile*, as we shall see in its place.

Urraca, Wife to *Alonso* the 2d. King of *Portugal*.

Malfada Dy'd a Maid.

Constance Abbess of the Monastery of *Huelgas*.

Two others, whose Names are not known, they dying Infants.

Ellenor, Wife to *Jayme* or *James* the First, King of *Aragon*.

Henry

Year of
Christ

Henry, 64th. King.

First of this Name, Son to *Alonso* the 9th, Succeeded his Father at 11 Years of Age, and therefore his Mother Queen *Elleonor* had the Administration of affairs, but she dying within a few Months, left it to her Daughter *Berengaria*, who had been Queen of *Leon*, but divorc'd from her Husband. This Lady manag'd the Government with extraordinary Prudence, but the Family of *Lara*, grown too great, and too Proud for Subjects, us'd all possible Arts to Supplant her, which they soon compass'd, for the rather Loving Retirement, than the great Trouble of business, they Corrupted a Favorite of hers, to perswade her to Resign the King and Government into their Hands. When they had Compass'd their Design, they became most insolent and Arbitrary, to such a degree, that they not only oppress'd many of the Nobility, but even seiz'd upon the Queen's Lands, and Commanded her to depart the Kingdom. The Young King had some thoughts of making his escape from them, but they kept too strict an Eye upon him, and the more to oblige, Indulg'd him in Pleasure, and tho' at those tender Years, Concluded a match for him with *Malfada*, Sister to King *Alonso* of Portugal. The Nuptials were Celebrated at *Palencia*, which much troubled Queen *Berengaria*, because her Brother was so Young, and therefore she sent to acquaint the Pope, how near of Kin the

War of
1217.

the Married couple were. His Holiness having appointed Commissioners to enquire into the matter, they found they were within the forbidden Degrees, and consequently the Marriage Null, whereupon the Queen was sent back to her Country a Maid, where she ended her Days in a Monastery. These Discontents between the Queen *Berengaria*, and the House of *Lara*, were carried so high, that they broke out into open War, in which the Country suffer'd very much. But before the Sword could decide the Controversy, the Young King being at Play with some of his Age, in the Court of the Bishop's Palace, where he then lay, a Tile falling from the Top of the House upon his Head, broke it in such a manner, that he Dy'd Eleven Days after, when he had Reign'd scarce 3 Years, being at the Age of 14, and in 1217.

Ferdinand, 65th King.

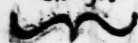
THird of the Name, call'd, *The Holy*, Succeeded his Uncle King *Henry*. *Berengaria*, before mention'd, Mother to *Ferdinand*, and Sister to the late King *Henry*, was made Heiress to the Crown of *Castile*, in regard the Young King Deceas'd had neither Brother nor Issue. True it is, the Right was in her Elder Sister *Blanch*, Married to *Louis* the 8th, King of *France*, but the Nobility being Averse to him, as a Stranger, Postpon'd his Wife, and declar'd for Queen *Berengaria*, who had Sons Born in *Spain*, tho' at present

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present, she was divorc'd from her Husband, ^{Year of} the King of *Leon*. Yet the Nobles fearing ^{Christ.} that King, would make use of her Title, to Invade *Castile*; they conceal'd King *Henry's* Death, and with Queen *Berengaria's* consent intreated the King of *Leon*, that he would send his and her Son *Ferdinand* to Protect his Mother. This was Granted, and *Ferdinand* being come to *Orella* where his Mother was, she there immediately resign'd all her Right to him; and he was Proclaim'd at *Najaa*, under an Elme Tree, so little State was then us'd. His Father Offended, that he had been so impos'd upon, Invaded *Castile*, and the *Castilians* made incursions into *Leon*, but a Truce was concluded between the Father and the Son. Some other troubles were rais'd by the Nobility, especially the Family of *Lara*, which the King soon quell'd, and two of the Brothers of that House, fled to the *Moors*, among whom they dy'd Infamously; their Elder Brother having had the good Fortune to dye among the Christians, tho' with not much better reputation. When all was pacify'd at Home; King *Ferdinand* bent his Force against the Infidels, and carrying on the War for some Years together gave them no rest, but Destroyed all the open Country, even to the great Cities of *Granada* and *Valencia*, which bought their Peace of him, and many considerable Places he Possess'd himself off expelling the *Moors*, whereof the most remarkable, not to mention, the smaller, were, *Priego*, *Losa*, *Capilla*, and *Baea*. All this was before the Year 1230, when King *Alonso* of *Leon* dying, his Son

1230.

Year of
Christ.

-  Son *Ferdinand* King of *Castile*, who then lay at the Siege of *Jaen*, quitted that Enterprize to secure this new Kingdom that fell to him. Most places receiv'd him Peaceably, and tho' a few of the Nobility stood out at First, they were soon brought under, and thus the Crowns of *Castile* and *Leon* were again united, and have so continued to this Day. In
1236. the Year 1236, the Christians, having made Incurfions into the Infidels Country, grew so daring that a small party of them, upon some intelligence that the place was then Weak, had the Boldness to attack the City *Cordova*, and passing through a Suburb, scal'd the Walls, yet being so small a Number they could only Possess themselves of some Towers, and secure a Gate, from whence they sent Messengers to all parts, to crave more help. King *Ferdinand* neglected not this opportunity, but gathering, what Forces he could, with all imaginable Speed came before the place; of which he made himself Master in a few Days, to his great Honour, this having been for many Years, the Court of the *Moorish* Monarchs, and always a City of great Strength and very Populous. This open'd a way for greater Conquests, and the King falling Sick as he intended to enter *Andaluzia* in the Year 1240, sent his
1240. Eldest Son *Alonso* in his Place. At *Toledo* he was met by Embassadors from *Hudub* King of *Murcia*, offering to Surrender that Kingdom to him upon easy Terms, which the Prince consenting to, March'd with all possible Speed, and took Possession of all Places before that Infidel could have time to repent

his Contract. In 1243, the King in Person ^{Year of}
 Besieg'd and took the Important City *Jaen*, ^{Christ}
 in 1247 *Carmona*, and in 1248, the most im-
 portant and renowned City of *Sevil*. Thus
 much may suffice for his Military exploits. 1243.
 As for his Civil Government, this King is 1247.
 said to have Instituted the Council of State, 1248.
 as it continues to this Day. He also ap-
 pointed 12 Judges as a Supreme Court, to
 which all Appeals from Inferiour Courts
 should be brought, yet so as he who Ap-
 peales, Deposites 500 Pistoles, and if he is
 cast, Forfeits them. The University before
 Erected at *Palencia*, he Translated to *Sala-*
manca in the Year 1240. As to his Life and
 Conversation, it was such, as gain'd him
 the Title of the *Holy*, or *Saint*, for he was
 endew'd with all Virrues, and it is hard to
 judge, whether he most excell'd in Valour,
 Piety, or good Fortune. He was an Excel-
 lent Man, and a just Prince. At his Death
 he gave a rare example of Devotion and
 Humility, falling down upon his Knees with
 a Halter about his Neck, when the Arch-
 bishop came in to Administer the Sacraments
 to him. His end was as Holy as his Life
 had been Fortunate, and hapned in the Year
 of our Lord 1252, when he had Reign'd 35 1252.
 Years. King *Albamar* of *Granada*, was so
 great an Admirer of him, and so much Re-
 gretted his Death, that tho' an Infidel, he
 sent every Year several *Moors* to *Sevil*, with
 100 Flambeaux of White Wax, to Celebrate
 his Anniversary. He had two Wives, the first
Beatrix, Daughter to the Emperor *Philip*, the
 other *Joanna*, Daughter to *Simon* Earl of *Pa-*
iers, his Issue by the first were, *Alonso*.

Year of
Christ.

Alonso his Successor

Frederick put to Death, by the King his Brother, left only a Daughter, who had no Issue

Philip who Marry'd but there is no Account of any Children he had

Sancho, Arch-Bishop of *Toledo*

Emanuel, from whom the Family of *Emanuel*s in *Spain*, is said to be Descended

Ellenor, who dy'd a Child

Berengaria a Nun, in the Monastery of *Huelgas* near *Burgos*.

These are all the Children *Mariana* mentions by the first Wife, but *Sylva* in his Account of the King's of *Spain* adds three more,

Ferdinand who dy'd an Infant, and

Henry, of whom he will have the family of *Enriquez* in *Spain* to Descend, but I doubt in this as well as other places; he does it to flatter those noble Families, and *Mary* of whom there is no other Account

By the 2d. Wife *Mariana* assigns only Children, *Sylva* four,

Ferdinand, Arch-Deacon of *Salamanca*,

Luis, whose Name is all that remains,

Ellenor, Marry'd to King *Edward* the First of *England*, *John*, added by *Sylva*, and no more of him.

Alonso 66th King.

Tenth of the Name, Son of *Ferdinand* the Holy, and his first Wife *Beatrice* was Born at *Toledo*, Anno 1221, and had the additional Stile of the Wife given him, for his great

Year of
Christ

great Learning in several Sciences, but particular-
 ly in Astrology. He compos'd Astronomi-
 cal Tables, which continue to this Day, and
 are preserv'd in the Cathedral of *Sevil*, me-
 thodiz'd the Laws of *Spain*, and writ the Hi-
 story of it; caus'd many Books to be Tran-
 slated out of other Languages into *Spanish*,
 for the publick good, and Ordain'd; that
 for the future, all Publick deeds and Royal
 Grants, which till then were in Latin, should
 be writ in *Spanish*. Notwithstanding all his
 Learning and Astrology, he could neither
 foresee, nor prevent the Calamities that be-
 fel him, and either his ill Conduct, or Mis-
 fortune made him seem unworthy of that
 specious Title of the Wise. The Fame of
 his Wisdom mov'd some of the Electors of
 the Empire, after the Death of the Emperor
William, to chuse him his Successor, but the
 others made choice of *Richard* Duke of *Corn-
 wall*, Brother to King *Henry* of *England*; who
 coming first into *Germany*, was there
 Crown'd by the Arch-Bishop of *Colagne* at
Aquisgran. This did not at all put King
Alonso by his pretensions, tho' several Urgent
 occasions at home, hindred him from going
 into *Germany*, yet he kept the Title of Em-
 peror, and pleaded his right to it, as long as
 he liv'd. Notwithstanding he had gain'd this Re-
 putation abroad, he was not well Belov'd at
 home; for tho' of a mild Temper, he was
 inconstant, and too much addicted to Study,
 which gave his Enemies the more opportu-
 nity of carrying on their contrivances against
 him. However he was not idle, nor neglect-
 ed the enlarging of his Dominions, for he

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took

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Christ*

- took from the *Moors, Xeres, Medina, Sidonia, Rota, Sanlucar* and other Places; and without doubt had carried on his Conquests much farther, but that the vain thoughts of gaining the Empire by force, sometimes distracted him, and other whiles the Rebellions of his Subjects, and even of his own Son, rendred him incapable of performing those great Actions that might have been expected from him. In the Year
1272. 1272, several of the Nobility with *Phillip* the King's Brother, broke out into open Rebellion, and not being able to compass their designs, rather than submit to their Sovereign; fled to the *Moors* of *Granada* for Protection. It happened that *Richard* Duke of *Cornwall* who was *Alonso's* competitor, dying, the Electors proceeded to a new Election; which he us'd all his endeavours to prevent; and to that purpose was reconcil'd at any rate, to his Rebellious Nobles, resolving to go with a Power into *Germany*, to assert his Title. No persuasions were of force to make him desist, but he went as far as *Belcayre* in *Provence*, where he met the Pope, who with much difficulty, prevail'd with him not to disturb the Peace of Christendom, with his Pretentions, since the Electors had unanimously chosen *Rodolphus* Emperor. Thus he returned Home, as little satisfy'd as he went out, having put his Kingdom to a vast expence, to no purpose. Yet this was but the beginning of his Misfortunes, for in the
1275. Year 1275, *Jacob Aben Joseph* King of *Morocco*, having obtain'd the Empire of *Africa*, came over into *Spain* with a mighty Army, and twice defeated the Christians, killing a

bove

Year of
Christ.

above 4000 with their General *D. Nunno de Lara* in the first Fight, and in the second no great Number, because they did not stand any time, but taking the Arch-Bishop of *Toledo* who commanded, and whom they Murder'd in cold Blood. Nor did the Calamities of this Year end thus; for a greater disaster yet happen'd, which was the Death of Prince *Ferdinand* the King's Eldest Son, and Heir apparent to the Crown. Upon his death, *Sancho* his Youngest Brother, immediately made his Interest to be declar'd next Heir of *Castile*, notwithstanding Prince *Ferdinand* left two Sons, *Alonso* and *Ferdinand*. Their Unles Ambition broke through all Laws of Divine and Natural Right, and in order to succeed in usurping the Crown; he endeavour'd to oblige the Nobility, and prevail'd so far, that the Queen *Violante*, not thinking her Grand-Children safe, Fled with them to *Aragon*; but all the kindness she met with here, was to be sent back herself into *Castile*, and the Young Princes imprisoned. King *Alonso* Favoured his Grand-Children, whose the undoubted Right was, and his Wicked Son *Sancho*, resolving to stick at nothing, that might promote his Interest, broke out into open Rebellion against his Father, and Acts of Hostility were committed on both sides. The People, as generally they are fond of Rebellion than their Duty, were most for the Son, so that the Cortes or Parliament being Summon'd by the King, most of the Members went away to meet the Rebellious Prince. This undutifulness, and so many affronts, provoked King *Alonso* so far,

Year of
Christ.

1284.

that at *Sevil* he disinherited his Son *Sancho*, and poured out many Causes upon him. Nor yet so satisfy'd, he made his Complaint to the Pope, who excommunicated all that adher'd to the Prince. In the height of these distractions, without any hope of accommodation, King *Alonso* dyed at *Sevil*, in the Year 1284, when he had Reign'd 32 and liv'd 63. In his Will he appointed his Grandson *Alonso* to Succeed him, and he dying without Issue, *Ferdinand* the Younger Brother, and after them *Phillip* King of *France*, as great Grandson to King *Alonso* the 9th. This King was Married to *Violante* Daughter to *Faime*, or *James* King of *Aragon*, by whom he had Issue.

Ferdinand who had the Surname *de la Cerda*, or of the Hair, because he had a long one, or as some say a lock of Hair on his Breast, when Born, but I rather beleive it was a single Bristly Hair, because *Cerda* is the singular Number and properly signifies a Hair. This Prince took to Wife *Blach*, Daughter to *S. Luis* King of *France*, by whom he had two Sons, *Alonso* and *Ferdinand*, and dy'd before his Father, at one and twenty Years of Age, His Sons the rightful Heirs of their Grandfathers Crown, were put aside by their Uncle *Sancho*, who taking the advantage of their tender Years usurp'd the Crown, and tho' as long as they liv'd, they made all possible efforts to recover their right yet he not only held, but transmitted it to his Prosperity, and those unhappy Princes nor their Heirs could recover their Right to this Day, tho' their Ofspring, and in it their

Just Title is still continued in the Noble Family of the Dukes of *Medina Celi*, who have the best Claim to the Crown of *Castile*.

Year of
Christ.

Sancho was 2d Son to King *Alonso*, and his Successor usurping the Crown from his Nephews, as has been said,

John, who was Marry'd First to *Margaret*, Daughter to *Luis*, Mar'quess of *Montferrat* and next to *Mary Diaz de Haro*, whence are Descended several Noble Families. This Prince dy'd in the Plain of *Granada*,
Ann. 1319.

1319.

Peter Lord of many Towns, Marry'd *Margaret* Daughter to the Lord of *Narbonne* in *France*, by whom he had two Sons, but they left no Issue.

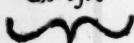
Jayme or *James* Lord of *Cameros* had no Children.

Berengaria, never Marry'd,

Beatrix, *Elizabeth*, and *Eleanor*, of whom no other account,

He had also two Bastard Children, *Alonso* and *Beatrix*, Wife to *Alonso* the 3d King of *Portugal*.

Year of
Christ.



CHAP. IX.

From the Year 1284, when King Sancho Usurp'd the Crown from his Nephews, till the Year 1369, when Henry the Bastard Murder'd King Peter, and intruded into the Throne.

Sancho, 67th King,

Fourth of the Name, call'd, *The Brave*, for his great Spirit, was Second Son to King *Alonso*, the Wise, and Succeeded him against all Right, Usurping the Crown from his Two Nephews, the Sons of his Elder Brother, as has been shown above. The Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, all vy'd in Flattering, the Usurper, and he Dissembling for the present, kept a Secret Malice in his Heart, against those that had oppos'd him in his Rebellion, during his Father's Life. At the beginning of his Reign, the *Infidels* Besieg'd *Xerez* for 6 Months, King *Sancho* not daring to give them Battle, yet Plundering the Country about, and cutting off Provisions, he oblig'd them to raise the Siege, and soon after Concluded a Peace with them. The following Year, 1285, was born Prince *Ferdinand*, who Succeeded his Father in the Throne. *D. Lope de Haro*, was now the greatest

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test Favourite, and carried his Power so Insolently, that he grew Odious to all the Nobility, and at length Troublesome to his Master, who by the Advice of the King of Portugal, took *D. Alvar Nunez de Lara*, into Favour, only to be a Check to him, at which he was so highly offended, that he withdrew into *Navarre*. *Alonso* and *Ferdinand*, the two Rightful Heirs of *Castile*, were still Prisoners in *Aragon*, and the *French* pretending to support their Title, at last Articled with King *Sancho*, to give them the Kingdom of *Murcia*, to be held of him; which Agreement their Mother was so offended at, that she went away to *Portugal*, to endeavour to persuade that King to espouse her quarrel, but she sped there no better than she had done in *France*. However the King of *Aragon* at last, not only releas'd the Two Princes out of Prison, but at *Jaca*, Saluted *Alonso* the Eldest, King of *Castile*. Upon this a War ensu'd between the Two Crowns, and tho' no considerable Battle was Fought, yet the Country was Harra's'd, and several Towns taken on both sides, some whereof were destroy'd. The City of *Badajoz*, encourag'd by the King of *Aragon*'s Espousing their Lawful Prince's Cause, were so bold as to Proclaim *Alonso de la Cerda* King, which so Inrag'd the Intruded King, that he march'd thither with all Speed, and tho' the place was presently Surrendered to him, after Articling for Life, yet he falsely and Inhumanly Butcher'd 4000 Men and Women, contrary to his Faith given. Such is the Practice of Usurpers, who wrongfully

possessing

Year of
Christ.

possessing the Dominions of others, Embrew their Hands in Blood, and have no regard to Promises, Honour or Conscience. Tho' *Sancho* kept his Possession, yet was it not without continual Troubles, sometimes the *French*, sometimes *Aragonians*, and sometimes his own People taking Arms against him, on pretence of favouring the two Brothers *Cerdas*, tho' in Reality to carry on their own designs. King *Alonso* the Third of *Aragon*, Dying, his Brother *Jayme* or *James*, who Succeeded him, forsook the Unfortunate Exil'd Princes, and enter'd into a League with King *Sancho*. Now at the latter end of his Reign, his Brother *John*, who before was fled into *Portugal*, went away to *Morocco*, and having Forces given him by that King, return'd again into *Spain*, and Besieg'd *Tarifa*, which was Bravely Defended by *Alonso Perez de Guzman*, whose only Son being taken by the *Infidels*, they threatned to cut off his Head, unless the place were Surrendred, which no way moving the Governour, they Barbarously Executed, for which the Name of the Good was given to him, and continues in his Family and Posterity, the Dukes of *Medina Sidonia*, to this Day. King *Sancho's* Reign, as it was unjust so was it no less uneasy, and not lasting, for it held but Eleven Years, and ended with his Life in 1295. He Married *Mary*, Daughter and Heiress to *Alonso* Lord of *Molina*, by which means that Lordship was Incorporated in the Town of *Castile*, and had Issue by her.

Ferdinand his Successor.

Alonso and *Henry* who Dy'd Young.

Peter

Peter, who was Lord Steward to his Brother King *Ferdinand*, and Governour to his Nephew King *Alonso* the 11th. Year of Christ.

Phillip, neither of these left Issue.

Elizabeth Married first to *Jayme* or *James*, the 2d, King of *Aragon*, and Divorced on account of Consanguinity, then *John* Duke of *Britany* in *France*, but had no Children.

Beatrix Married to *Alonso* the 4th, King of *Portugal*.

Three Bastard Children, *Alonso*, who left no Issue.

Violante, Marry'd to *D. Ferdinand Ruiz de Castro*, had by him *Peter Fernandez de Castro*, the Father of the Lady *Joanna de Castro*, Queen of *Castile*, and of the Lady *Agnes de Castro*, Queen of *Portugal*.

Teresa Married to *D. Alonso de Meneses*.

Ferdinand, 68th King.

FOURTH of the Name, Son to King *Sancho*, tho' not in Lawful Wedlock, (no more than the rest of his Children) the Marriage being Void, on account of Consanguinity, Succeeded his Father, and was Proclaim'd the Day after his Death. Being but very Young, the Nobility took this advantage to advance their Designs, and thus the Kingdom was full of Confusions. King *Denis* of *Portugal* Declar'd for Prince *John* the Young King's Uncle, who pretended a Right to the Crown, on Account of his Brother's not being Lawfully Married, as was said above. The King of *Aragon* enter'd into a League with Prince *Alonso*.

Year of
Christ.

Alonso de la Cerda, the only Rightful Heir, in order to restore him, and Prince *John* join'd with them. This last, as had been agreed among them, was Proclaim'd King of *Leon* and *Galicia*; the *Aragonians*, who were to have the Kingdom of *Murcia*, for their Reward, Invaded it, and took that City, and *Denis* King of *Portugal* advanced with his Forces, as far as *Salamanca*, but finding the Gentry of *Castile* forsake him, return'd without doing any thing. Mean while the Cortes or Parliament was held at *Valladolid* and furnish'd a considerable Sum of Mony. The following Year 1298, Peace was concluded between *Castile* and *Portugal*; King *Ferdinand* Marrying *Constance* the Daughter of King *Denis*, and Prince *Alonso* Son to the latter, being contracted to *Blanch* Sister to the former. The Year 1300 was remarkable, for the first instituting of the Jubile, by Pope *Boniface*, who ordain'd it for every Hundred Years, *Clement* the 6th reduc'd it to 50, and *Sixtus* the 6th to 25. This same Year the Famous City *Bilbao* in *Biscay*, was built. The poor Princes, *Alonso* and *Ferdinand de la Cerda* found their Interest again to decline, and therefore went away to *France* for Succours, where they Sped no better than before. Prince *John* King *Ferdinand's* Uncle, seeing little hopes of prevailing, submitted and had an Estate assign'd him suitable to his Birth. Yet the disorders of *Castile* ended not here, for the other Princes of the Blood, and several great Men in harried to one another incessantly fomented insurrections and call'd upon *D. Alonso de la Cerda*.

Cerda and the *Aragonians* again tho' with as ^{near of} little effect as before, for when their own ^{Christ.} turns were serv'd, they valu'd no Body besides. *Denis* King of *Portugal*, as mediator reconcil'd *Castile* and *Aragon* to the great prejudice of *D. Alonso de la Cerda*, who in this accommodation, had about as many Towns follow'd him as Kingdoms he was wrong'd of. In 1309 *Castile* and *Aragon* join'd in 1309. league against the *Moors*, the one Besieg'd *Almeria*, the other *Algezira*, but took neither, only the *Castilians* made themselves Masters of *Gibraltar*, *Quesada*, and *Bedmar*; about this same time a General Council was assembled by Pope *Clement* at *Vinea* in *Dau-*
phine, and among other things done by this Pope; he prevail'd First with the King of *France* and afterwards with all other Christi-
 an Princes to suppress the Order of Knights Templers. The Crimes objected against them, were so heinous, and at the same time, so absurd that they seem to justify them, for it does not seem credible that so many Persons of worth as were in that Order, could be guilty of such enormities. It is to be fear'd their great Wealth, was the cause of their ruin. In the Dominions of *Castile* only, they were Masters of at least 30 Towns, all which the King immediately seiz'd. King *Ferdinand* having pacifi'd all at Home, March'd with his Army against the *Moors*, and was come as far as *Martos*, where a strange accident happened. *Peter* and *John Carrvajal* Brothers, were apprehended upon Suspicion, for the Murther of *Gomez de Benavides* kill'd at *Palencia*. Others had been question'd a-
 bout

Year of
Christ.

bout it, but it could not be fix'd upon anyBody. At last these two Gentlemen upon slender Evidence were Condemn'd to be cast Headlong from a Rock for it, and tho' much intercession was made, the King would not Pardon them. As they were led to Execution they call'd God to Witness their Innocency, and appealing to his Tribunal, Summon'd the King to appear before it within 30 Days. He made slight of it, but within a few days fell Sick, and the very 30th day, when to appearance he was better and very merry for the taking of *Alcandere*, retiring to Sleep, was found Dead, in the 24th Year of his Age, of Christ 1312, when he had

1312. Reign'd 17. On Account of this Accident he was call'd *Ferdinand the Summon'd*. By his Wife *Constance* the Daughter of *Dennis* King of *Portugal* he had Issue
Alonso his Successor, and
Ellenor, afterwards Marry'd to King *Alonso* the 4th of *Aragon*.

Alonso, 69th King.

THE 11th and last of this Name, upon the Death of his Father King *Ferdinand*, was Proclaim'd King, when he was but 13 Months Old, and immediately the whole Kingdom was in a Flame, through the Ambition and Pride of the Great ones, every one seeking to get the King into his Power, hoping by that means to be enabl'd to Tyranize over the Kingdom. The pretenders were the Queens *Mary*, Grandmother, and

and *Constance* Mother to the King, the Prince of
Peter, Uncle, and *John* great Uncle to the *Year of*
King, *D. John de Lara*, *D. John Manuel* and *Christ.*
several others. At length in the Year 1314
the Cortes or Parliament made some sort of
settlement, placing the cheif Power in a
Council of State, and dividing the rest be-
tween the two Princes, *John* and *Peter*;
the Queen having the Education of her Son.
After this Prince *Peter*, who had charge of
the affairs of *Itala*, *Andaluzia* marching with a
great Convoy to releive the City *Guadix* then
in want, routed a great Body of *Moors*,
that came to oppose him; killing 1500 of
them. Prince *John* envying the Honour
his Nephew gain'd in these expeditions, re-
solv'd to do something himself, so both of
them March'd into *Andaluzia*, and even
in sight of the City *Granada*, whence as they
drew off the Infidels Sally'd out, and taking
them Weary and Thirsty put them to the
sout. The Princes, *Peter* and *John*, are said
both of them to have dy'd with heat and ex-
cessive Labour. The Infidels encourag'd by
his Success, advanc'd and took several
Towns. Nor was this all the ill consequence of
the Death of those Princes, for immediate-
ly all the Great ones began again to aim at
the Government, and every one seiz'd what
he could, so that the Dominions of *Castile*
were divided among them, as if there had
been so many small Kingdoms erected; and
Queen *Mary* dying not long after, there was
no possibility of composing the disorders.
At length the King came to 15 Years of Age,
and tho' so Young was necessitated to take
upon

Tear of
Christ.

upon him the Government, which yet did not hinder D. John Manuel, and D. John Lord of Biscay, from associating and breaking into open Rebellion, but the King agreeing to Marry D. John Manuel's Daughter, drew him off, and the other forsaken, could do nothing at present, and the King getting him into his Power cut off his Head. Yet this pacify'd not the Tumults, for King Alonso putting away D. John Manuel's Daughter and Marrying Mary Daughter to the King of Portugal, D. John was so enrag'd that he joyn'd with the Moors, and brought the Aragonians to his assistance. Many places finding D. John so well back'd took his opportunity to Rebel, but King Alonso offering him of Aragon, his Sister Ellenor in Marriage, drew him from the party of D. John, and these two Kings entred into League with him of Portugal against the Moors. The War was commenced and some Towns taken from them, which occasion'd the King of Granada to go over into Africk to desire Succours. D. Alonso de la Cerda the rightful King of Castile seeing no hopes left of recovering his Crown, met the present Possessor, and made his Submission to him, kissing his Hand, upon which Lands were assign'd him for his Maintenance. The province of Alaron in Biscay, which till this time had preserv'd its liberty, now sent Deputies to offer to come under the regal Authority, which the King readily Embrac'd, and going thither was receiv'd as Sovereign, granting them a particular charter of Privileges. In the same place where this was done, he instituted a new Order of Knighthood, called de la

Banda

Year of
Christ.

Banda, that is of the Scarfe, or Belt; from
one those Knights wear on the right Shoul-
der falling under the left Arm, of Colour
red or Crimson. The King was Master
of the Order, which continu'd some time
in Esteem, but at last fell to nothing. Some
forces came over out of *Africk*, Command-
ed by *Abomelique* Son to the King of *Morocco*,
to the assistance of the *Moors*, and took *Gi-
braltar*, which the Christians in vain endea-
vour'd to recover, being call'd away from
the Siege, by the incursions, the Rebellious
lords supported by the *Aragonians* made in-
to *Castile*. Therefore a Truce was conclu-
ed with the Infidels, And the King bend-
ing his Forces against the Rebels took most
of their Towns, oblig'd *Biscay* to Swear alle-
giance to him, and Beheaded *D. John de
Laro* Lord of it, as a Traitor, giving the
Town of *Cameros* to his Brothers *Alvaro* and
Alonso, to support their dignity. *D. John
Manuel* terrify'd by this Example, submitted.
All the Christian Kings of *Spain*, fell at va-
cance among themselves in the Year 1335,
and the *Aragonians* and *Navarrois* venturing
to give the *Castilians* Battle, were put to
flight by them, and in 1337 the *Portuguese*
were beaten by them at Sea, and their whole
fleet destroy'd. At length a Peace was con-
cluded betwixt *Castile* and *Aragon* in 1338,
and then the War return'd with the *Moors*,
who had a great overthrow given them, in
which 10000 were slain, with their Gene-
ral *Abomelique* Son to the King of *Morocco*.
His Death stirred up his Father to seek re-
venge, and therefore Gathering all his Power
he

1335.

1337.

1338.

Year of
Christ.

he transported 70000 Horse and 400000 Foot into *Spain*, the greatest Force that ever came over at one time. *Tenorio* Admiral of *Castile* was censur'd for suffering them to pass the streight, who disdain'd to have his Honour question'd, engag'd the *Moorish* Fleet, and being overpower'd, perish'd with his Gallies, except five that made their escape. The terror of this Invasion united the Christian Princes, and they resolv'd unanimously to join their Forces to releive *Tarifa* besieg'd by the Infidels. The King of *Portugal* came in Person, but brought only 1000 Horse. All the Christian Power consisted of only 14000 Horse and 25000 Foot. With this small Force, they doubted not to engage this prodigious Multitude, which they put to Flight, with the Slaught'r of 200000. The *Moorish* Kings escap'd, but *Albobacen* the King of *Morocco*'s chief Wife, with 3 others inferior to her, and his Son *Abobahmar* were taken, and two other Sons of his kill'd. Vast Riches were found in the *Moorish* Camp, and among the rest, so much silver and Gold that it caus'd the value of Money in *Spain* to fall. This Glorious Victory was obtain'd in the

1340. Year 1340. The following Year several places were taken from the *Moors*, and

1342. 1342 their whole Fleet was Destroy'd. Next the King bent all his designs against *Algeria*, which he besieg'd in 1342, and tho' with mighty difficulties continu'd before it the following Year, when he receiv'd considerable supplies, both from *England* and *France*, and at length in 1344 the Town was

1344. surrender'd. The Year 1348 was remarkable

Year of
Christ.

1349.

1350.

le for a Destructive Universal Plague, which
coming out of the East, ran through *Italy*,
Sicily, and *Majorca* into *Spain*, where it swept
away incredible Multitudes. In 1349, the
King having a Subsidy granted him, lay'd
Siege to *Gibraltar*, where the Plague destroy'd
great numbers, and the King being positive
not to raise the Siege, was at last himself
 seiz'd by the Contagion, whereof he dy'd on
the 26th of *March*, 1350, when he had
reign'd 38 Years, and liv'd by 39. For his
severity in Executing Justice, he was call'd,
The Upright, and might have been esteem'd
Virtuous Prince, but for his Incontinency,
which prov'd the Ruin of his Lawful Issue,
destroy'd by his Bastards, as we shall see
hereafter. He was Married to *Mary*, Daugh-
ter to *Alonso* the 4th, King of *Portugal*, who
succeeded him.

Ferdinand who Dy'd an Infant, and
Peter his Successor.

His Bastard Children were many, and all of
them I think by the Lady *Ellenor de Gusman*,
who out-liv'd him. We will mention them all
because several of them were afterwards Tur-
bulent and great, and one Murder'd his So-
vereign King *Peter*, and Usurp'd the Throne,
which he left to his Posterity. They were
born in the following Order.

Peter and *Sancho* Dy'd Young.

Henry who Murder'd King *Peter*, and U-
surp'd the Crown, was a Twin, the other
was

Frederick from whom several great Families
in *Spain* are Descended.

Ferdinand, who left no Children.

K

Tello,

Year of
Christ

Tello, from whom great Houses derive their
Pedegree,

Sancho, left only a Daughter, who was
Mother of many Children.

John and *Peter* both Dy'd in Prison with
out Issue.

Joanna, of whom no more.

Peter 70th. King.

SON to King *Alonso*, is most generally
call'd, the *Cruel*, but some chuse rather
to Term him, *The Executor of Justice*, because
tho' he shed much Blood, it was generally
punishing Rebels. True it is the worst Name
has prevail'd, because his Bastard Brother a
Murderer, Usurping the Crown, made
Writers of those times Flatter'd him and
Heirs by Blackning the Unfortunate King
and yet he has not wanted those who have
Writ particular Books in Vindication of him.
He was 15 Years of Age when Proclaim'd
of a forward Wit, a fair Complexion,
agreeable aspect, yet Majestick, a great Heart
and a Body fit to endure Labour. But what
made him most hated was his Rigid Execution
of Justice. Just upon his Accession to the
Crown, he fell so desperately Sick, that
Physitians gave him over, and all People
looking about them for an Heir, but he
suddenly Recovering disappointed all their
Expectations. As soon as Recover'd he
went into *Biscay*, which Province he gave
to the Crown of *Castile*, *D. John de Lara*,
Proprietor Dying not long before in *Castile*.

Year of
Christ.

and his only Child *D. Nuno*, soon after in
discey. The Cortes or Parliament now Sit-
ing, it was propos'd the King should Marry;
and accordingly Embassadors were sent to the
Duke of *Bourbon*, who had six Daughters to
demand one of them for his Wife, which
was readily granted, and they made choice of
the Lady *Blanch*, a perfect Pattern of Virtue,
but most Unfortunate in this Match. Whilst
they were gone on this Message, *Henry* the
firstard Rebell'd in *Asturias*, and the King go-
ing thither to suppress him, by the way fell
in Love with the Lady *Mary de Padilla*, whom
he privately Marry'd, tho' for several Years
it was not known, and she still went under
the Scandal of being his Mistress. Never-
theless when the Lady *Blanch* came out of
France, King *Peter* Marry'd her too, but pre-
sently left her, and return'd to the Lady *Ma-*
After many Troubles with the Rebellious
nobility, and putting some of them to Death,
he Committed a Crime no way excusable,
which was, that falling in Love with the
Lady *Joanna de Castro*, and knowing his de-
eds were not otherwise to be compass'd, he
married her, making it out that his Marriage
with the Lady *Blanch* was Void, and having lain
with her but one Night, left her. *D. Fer-*
and de Castro, Brother to the forsaken La-
dy *Joanna*, join'd with the Discontented
nobility, and a dangerous Rebellion broke
out again, and rose to such a Head, that the
King's forces besieg'd the King and his Mother in
Medinas, but they made their escape. An
Interview was appointed in order to some Ac-
commodation, but nothing was Concluded.

Year of
Christ.

The Queen Mother hereupon joins the Rebels which so startled her Son, that he put himself into her Power. All his retinue was seiz'd and the Officers about him remov'd, Factioned Persons being put in their places. He finding himself no better than a Prisoner, upon pretence of Hunting, made his escape and gathering Force, Executed several of the Mutiniers. Henry and Frederick, the Bastard Brothers, seiz'd Toledo, Robb'd the Jews, and Murder'd about 1000 of them. King Peter coming upon them before they were provided to oppose him, they were forc'd to fly for their Lives. After this he recovered the City Toro, and Executed some Principal Rebels, taken in it. Queen Mother went away to Portugal, where she liv'd leudly, as she had done before in Castile, and was there fore Poison'd by the King, her Brother. War ensu'd betwixt Castile and Aragon, and several Towns were taken on both sides. The Bastards and several Nobles of Castile sided with the Aragonians, for which, several of them, being taken, were Executed. King Peter, having prepar'd a mighty Fleet, went aboard of it in Person, scour'd all the Coast as far as Barcelona, took Alicant and Guadamar, and having done much harm, return'd to Sevil, and soon after routed the Aragonians near Najara, taking from them the Towns of Haro and Najara. This at last produced a Peace between Castile and Aragon, in the Year 1361. About the same time Queen Blanch dy'd in her confinement, and not long after her, the Lady Mary Padilla, who may justly be call'd Queen,

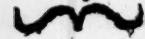
1361.

Year of
Christ.

ing been Marry'd to the King before the
 other, as he afterwards declar'd, in the Cor-
 tes or Parliament, and brought Wirnesses to
 prove it, such as were of undoubted reputa-
 tion, and depos'd it upon Oath. After
 this he enter'd into a League with the Kings
 of *England* and *Navarre*, the War being a-
 gain broke out with *Aragon*, where many
 Towns were taken, even in the heart of that
 Country. But *Henry* the Bastard who had
 been in *France*, to that effect, coming now
 with considerable supplies, the Face of af-
 fairs was alter'd. King *Peter* retir'd to *Ca-*
stile, he of *Navarre* fell off, and joyn'd the
Aragonians. Both those Kings were join'd
 by *Henry* the Bastard, who had gather'd
 2000 Foreigners, *English*, *Germans* and
French. Grown bold with this Mighty Pow-
 er, he advances towards *Castile*, and as soon
 as he came within the Borders, Proclaims
 himself King, and in the space of 25 days
 most of the Cities in *Old Castile*, receiv'd
 him as such. King *Peter* beset by Traitors
 on all sides, and not knowing whom to trust,
 fled to *Sevil*, and there Shipping himself,
 his Treasure, and Children aboard one Gal-
 ley, Sail'd into *Portugal*; where the King
 would neither entertain, nor betray him.
 So he went away to *Galicie*, and having ga-
 ther'd 22 Sail, pass'd over to *Bayonne* in *France*,
 then in the Hands of the *English*. As soon
 as he was gone, all the Dominions of *Ca-*
stile, receiv'd his Bastard Brother, as their
 King. This was in the Year 1366, *Ed-*
ward Prince of *Wales*, at this time Govern'd
 the Province of *Guienne* in *France*, for his

1366.

Year of
Christ.



1367.

Father the King of *England*. A Treaty was immediately set afoot between him and King *Peter*, at which the King of *Navarre* was present, for restoring of *Peter* to his Crown, and the Articles agreed and sign'd on both sides. In pursuance to them; the Prince of *Wales* passes the *Pyrenean Mountains* at *Roncesvalles*, with about 20000 Men and Advances as far as *Najara* in *Castile*. There *Henry* with all his Power of *French* and *Spaniards* met him. They presently came to a Battle in which the Bastard was so immediately routed, that no one Body of his Men appear'd afterwards, but *Henry* escap'd into *France*. This Famous Battle of *Najara*, in which the *English* restor'd King *Peter* to his Throne; was Fought upon the 3d of *April*. 1367, after which he recover'd all his Dominions in as short a time, as before he had lost them, and Executed many of the Rebels. *Henry* the Bastard was releiv'd, and entertain'd in *France*, by the Earl of *Faux*, making his application to that King, he hated to the *English*, lent him Money and Men, and forwarded him all that was possible to attempt regaining of the Crown. It was his good Fortune, that the Prince of *Wales* return'd into *Guienne* dissatisfy'd with King *Peter*, who had neither paid his Money nor perform'd any other of the Articles agreed on. The Country being rid of the Dread of his Forces, began to revolt from *Peter*, and many Towns declar'd against him; besides great Numbers of Men Flock'd to his Brother, who having gather'd an Army, entered *Aragon*, at the pass of *Valdeandorra*, and march'd

*Year of
Christ.*

so swiftly, that the *Dragonians* who design'd
could not overtake him. As soon as he
entred the Borders of *Castile*, he Swore ne-
ver to depart out of it, but rather to dye
there. *Calaborra, Burgos, Leon*; and many
other places, receiv'd him with expressions of
Joy. *Toledo* held out, and was closely Be-
sieg'd. Care to releive it, made the King
March from *Sevil*, with what Forces he had
so small, and he advis'd to wait till his
friends had gather'd a greater Power. He
sent his two Sons and all his Treasure into
Armona, a strong Town near *Sevil*, then ad-
vanced with 3000 Horse, half of which were
Moorish, as far as *Montiel*. *Henry* hearing of
his approach, left the Arch-Bishop to carry
on the Siege, and Marched with the Horse,
to meet his Enemy. By the way he was
surround'd by several Noblemen, and by *Bel-
tran Claquin*, who brought 600 chosen Horse.
They March'd all Night, and by break of
day, discover'd the Enemy, who expected
nothing less than their coming. The sur-
prise caus'd some disorder, yet they all drew
out, and gave a Furious charge, but the
Moorish betaking themselves to Flight, the *Ca-
stilians* were not able to stand the Shock, and
therefore retir'd with the King into the Ca-
stle of *Montiel*. *Henry* closely beset him, and
in treating with *Bertran Claquin*, the French
Commander under his Brother, to convey
him away, the Traitor undertook it, and
betray'd him to *Henry*, who inhumanly but-
cher'd him with his own Hands, Stabbing
him many times with a Dagger on the
Ground. This was the unfortunate end of

Year of
Christ.

1369.

King Peter, when he had Reign'd 19 Years and liv'd but 34, in 1369. Here it may not be amiss to observe how little King Sancho the 4th's usurping the Crown from his Nephew, *D. Alonso de la Cerda*, prosper'd with him and his Successors; *Sancho* himself Reign'd but 11 Years, and those in continual Troubles and Perplexities, and dy'd in the Flower of his Age, being as some Authors say but 30 Years of Age. His Son *Ferdinand* being left a Child Reign'd 17 Years, yet dy'd at 25, an unhappy Death, being Summon'd by those he wrongfully Executed and ending his Life in a Sleep on the last Day of the Summons. *Alonso* his Son, left but 13 Months old, was hurry'd about under the Government of others, during his Minority; and never enjoy'd Peace, when he came to riper Years, and at last dy'd of the Plague, when he had liv'd but 39 Years. Lastly, his Son *Peter*, the last, as we may say of that Male Line, because his Sons dy'd in Prison, without Issue; liv'd and dy'd unhappily as we have seen above, and the Crown wrongfully got, now as wrongfully devolv'd to a Bastard. But to return, King *Peter* had 3 Wives, for he was Marry'd to them all, of which *Blanch* the 2d, had no Children, the Lady *Mary de Padilla* his First Wife, was Mother to *Alonso*, who dy'd Young.

Beatrice, a Nun.

Constance Marry'd to *John of Gant*, Duke of Lancaster, Son to *Edward* the 3d, King of England, Heiress to the Crown of Castile, her Daughter *Catherine* was Marry'd to *Henry*

ry the 3d King of *Castile*, Granſon to Henry ^{Year of} the Baſtard, and ſo the legitimate and illegitimate lines were united. ^{Chriſt.}

Elizabeth Marry'd to *Edward* Duke of *York*, Brother to *John* of *Gant*.

The Lady *Joanna de Caſtro*, who was alſo Marry'd to King *Peter* bore.

John, who was many Years a Priſoner, of whom ſome will have the Family of *Caſtilla* to Deſcend.

By another Lady, King *Peter* had *Sancho*, and *James*, who were both kept Priſoners, as long as they liv'd.

By another he had *Mary*, who was a Nun.

CHAP. X.

From the Year 1369, when Henry the Baſtard Murder'd King *Peter*, and uſurp'd the Crown, till 1406, containing the Reigns of Henry the 2d, John the Firſt, and Henry the 3d, Kings of *Caſtile*.

Henry 7th King.

SECond of the Name, Baſtard Son to King *Alenſo* the 11th, having Murder'd his Brother, King *Peter* as was ſhown before; eaſily poſ-

near of
Christ.

possess'd himself of the Dominions of *Castile*, most Places submitting to him. But still a mighty Storm threatned him from abroad, for all Princes agreed, that he being a Bastard could not Succeed, and every one set up his Pretensions. The Kings of *Aragon* and *Navarre* endeavour'd to recover such places as they thought themselves to have a Right to, he of *Portugal* challeng'd the Crown, as great Grandson to King *Sancho* by *Beatrice*, his Daughter. But the greatest Storm was threatned from *England*, because *John* of *Gant* had marry'd *Constance*, Daughter to King *Peter*, and in her Right claim'd the Succession. *Henry*, to secure the Affections of the Nobility gave all that was in his Power. *Bertran* *Clacquin*, the French-man, had 120000 Doubles for betraying King *Peter*. Only *Carmona* stood out against the Intruder; but being besieg'd, the Loyal Governor was at last forced, for want of Provisions, to surrender upon Articles, which were basely broken, and he cruelly put to death, or rather murder'd by the new King's Command. In this place all King *Peter*'s Treasure was taken, with some of his Innocent Children, who were kept in Prison, as long as they liv'd, soon after a Peace was concluded with *Portugal*, which was not lasting, no more than the War that ensu'd, for after some small Expeditions they easily agreed again. Next follow'd a Peace betwixt *Castile* and *Aragon*. *Henry* fearing to be first invaded by the *English*, join'd his Forces with the *French*, and laid Siege to *Bayonne*, then in the possession of the former, and having spent much time, and lost many

Men

Men before the place to no purpose, they ^{Year of} were forced to rise and March away. Now ^{Christ.} at last, after so many Disasters, *Spain* enjoy'd a short Peace, all the Kings being ally'd to one another by Marriages, yet this Tye could not Unite them long, for in the Year 1378

1378.

Henry invaded *Navarre* on one side, while the *French* did the same on the other, and between them they so harras'd that Country, that its King was forced upon any Terms to clap up a Peace with *Castile*. The following Year 1379 King *Henry* Dy'd, some say of the Gout, others, that he was Poisn'd by a pair of Buskins a *Moore* presented him, when he had Reign'd 10 Years, and liv'd 46. By his Wife Queen *Joanna*, Daughter to D. *John Manuel*, Lord of *Villena*, Son to Prince *Emanuel*, and Grandson to the Holy King *Ferdinand*, he had Issue

1379.

John, his Successor,

Ellenor, whom others call *Joanna*, marry'd to *Charles* the 3d, King of *Navarre*.

Bastard Children *Frederick*, *Henry*, *Mary*, *Constance*, *Ellenor*, *Joanna*, *Alonso*, *Agnes*, *Elizabeth*, *Beatrix* and *Peter*.

John 72d. King.

First of the Name, Son to King *Henry* the 2d. was Crown'd at *Burgos*, where he Knighted 100 Young Gentlemen, and held the Cortes, or Parliament, in which several good Laws were Enacted. To express his Affection to the *French*, he fitted out a Fleet, and sent it against the Duke of *Britany*, because

Year of
Christ.

1379.

1380.

cause he sided with the *English*; all it did was only ravaging the Coasts of that Country. About the end of the Year 1379, and beginning of 1380, there happen'd such continual Rains, that all Rivers overflow'd, and particularly the *Ebro* broke down its Banks, and found a new Channel, and it was very difficult to bring it back to the old one. *Leo* King of *Armenia*, who had been taken by the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, came now into *Spain*, whence he went into *France*, and there dy'd. Ill gotten power seldom is long secure, the Crown of *Castile*, wrongfully got, could not sit easy. The *English* and *Portugueses* both had Pretensions to that Kingdom as we saw before, and therefore they now join'd in a League to recover their Right. King *John* resolv'd to be before-hand with them, and having gather'd an Army march'd into *Portugal*, and laid down before *Almeyda*, a Town not far from *Badajoz*, which being strong, he advanced but little. Mean while the Fleets of *Castile* and *Portugal* meeting at Sea fought, with such success to the former, that they took 20 Gallies. This loss was soon repair'd by the arrival of the *English* Fleet at *Lisbon*, with Land Forces, but they brought no Horses, and few were to be had there. Winter drawing on King *John* returned into *Castile*, having done nothing considerable. As soon as the Weather was proper in the Year 1382, both Armies took the Field, but before any Action a Treaty of Peace was set a foot, and soon concluded upon condition that *Beatrice* the Heiress of the Crown of *Portugal* should be contracted to *Ferdinand* younger Son to the King

King of *Castile*, who was to furnish a Fleet to carry home the *English*. Presently after, *Elleanor Queen of Castile Dies*, and Prince *Ferdinand* being but a Child, that Article concerning his Marrying the Princess of *Portugal*, was alter'd, and the King his Father took her to Wife. The Nuptials were scarce over before her Father *Ferdinand King of Portugal Dy'd*, which made her Rightful Heiress to that Crown; yet the generality of that People would not hear of admitting a stranger to rule over them, and consulted about choosing them a King; nevertheless some persons well inclin'd to Justice, procur'd King *John of Castile*, and his Queen, to be Proclaim'd at *Lisbon*, which cost some Lives, and the Rabble were so enrag'd that they Murder'd *Martin*, Bishop of *Lisbon*, only because he was a *Castilian*, and seem'd to favour King *John*. *Ferdinand* the late King, left a Bastard Son call'd *John*, who amidst these Disorders, aspir'd to the Crown, and was favour'd by the Multitude. The King of *Castile* was now in *Portugal*, with an Army and after being refus'd admittance into *Coimbra*, march'd and laid Siege to *Lisbon*. There he lay till *Autumn* coming on, his Army sickned, and great numbers Dy'd, before he could be prevail'd upon to raise the Siege; but at last, perceiving the Mortality increase, and no hopes of success, he march'd away Garrisoning the Towns that had submitted, and resolving to return the following Year, with a greater Power. In *April 1383*, *John* the Bastard of King *Ferdinand*, was Proclaim'd King of *Portugal* and most places submitted to him. Soon after

Year of
Christ.

1383.

Tear of
Christ.

after the Fleet of *Castile* without any opposition, Ravag'd all the Coasts of *Portugal*. The Army of *Castile* Randevouz'd at *Cuidad Rodrigo*, the *Portugues* was at *Tomar*, whither the others march'd to meet them, but discover'd them about the midway. The *Portugueses* were about 12000 strong and therefore drew up in a narrow place secur'd on both Flanks; the *Castilians*, who were much more Numerous, confiding in this Advantage, resolv'd to Attack them in that place, tho' the Wiser sort advis'd to march away towards *Lisbon*, and by that means, either force them to Fight in open ground, or else possess themselves of that City. The worst advice took place, and they charg'd their Enemy so vigorously, that for some time the event was dubious, till the new made King, advancing with a reserve, so animated his Men, that they broke the *Castilians*, Kill'd 10000, and among them many of great Note. King *John* who by reason of his sickness, had been carry'd on Mens Shoulders, was forced to mount a Horseback and ride 11 Leagues that Night to *Santarem*, whence he went down the River *Tagus* in a Boat, and getting aboard the Fleet, which then lay at *Lisbon*, sail'd away to *Sevil*. This Victory secur'd the Usurper in the possession of that Kingdom; which he left to his Posterity, and all places, that had held out against him, submitted. Not so content his General *Nuno Alvarez Pereyra* made an Inroad into *Andaluzia*, where he routed a considerable Body, that came to oppose him, and brought away a great Booty. Both Kings mistrusting their own Power, endeavour'd

*Tear of
Christ.*

to get Foreign Succours, the *Castilian* sent
Embassadors to *France* on this Account, the
Portuguese to *England*, where *John of Gant*
still kept up his Pretensions, and both of
them Succeeded. The *French* order'd 2000
Horse, and pay for them to be sent into
Castile. The Duke of *Lancaster* being refus'd
Passage thro' *Aragon*, came over by Sea, and
Landed at *Coruna*, where he took 6 Gallies
of *Castile*. All his Force consisted of 1500
Horse, and the like Number of Archers.
This Handful of Men, took several Towns of
Galicia, and even *Compostela* the Capital Ci-
ty. Thence the Duke went by Sea to *Porto*,
where the new made King met him, and
they agreed the former should have the
Crown of *Castile*, but nothing was done to-
wards gaining of it, that Summer. The
King of *Castile* being desirous to draw off
the *English*, propos'd to the Duke of *Lanca-*
ster, a match berwixt his Son and Heir, *Hen-*
ry, and the Duke's Daughter, by the Lady
Constance, which after some delays, was at
last agreed to, together with several other
Articles, as that the Lady *Constance* should
have the Towns of *Soria*, *Almaran*, *Atienca*
and *Molina*, the Duke 600000 *Florines* paid
at certain times fixt, and 40000 Yearly du-
ring his and his Dutcheßes Life. This done
he Sail'd away to *Bayonne*. The Duke had be-
fore Marry'd his other Daughter to the
new King of *Portugal*. This same Year 1388
the King of *Castile* created his Eldest Son
Prince of *Asturias* in imitation of the Custom
of *England*, of making the Heir apparent,
Prince of *Wales*. Soon after a Truce was
conclu-

1388.

*Year of
Christ.*

concluded with *Portugal* for 6 Years. The Cortes of *Castile* meeting, a general Pardon pass'd for all that had deserted the King, during the War, except the Earl of *Gyon*. The standing Forces had Pay assign'd them, and a Tax was laid for the purpose; before this they liv'd at discretion upon the Country People. King *John* built the Monastery of *Paular* of *Carthusians*, which is the Beautifullest in *Spain*. To the Monks of *S. Benedict*, he gave the old Palace at *Valladolid*, and the Church of *Guadalupe*, before possess'd by Secular Priests, he bestow'd on the *Hieronimites*. On Sunday, October 1390, the King riding out to see certain Christians, that had serv'd the King of *Morocco*, exercise, clapt Spurs to his Horse, who being Mettlesome, ran away with him into the Plow'd Lands, where Stumbling, the King came down with such Violence that it kill'd him, when he had liv'd but 33 Years, and Reign'd 11. He had two Wives, *Ellenor* Daughter to *Peter* the 4th, King of *Aragon*, and *Beatrice* Daughter to King *Ferdinand* of *Portugal*. By the first he had Issue.

Henry, his Successor,

Ferdinand afterwards elected King of *Aragon*, *Valencia*, and *Sicily*, Earl of *Barcelona*, and Lord of great Possessions in *Castile*, who left a numerous Issue.

And one Daughter whose Name is not known, because she dy'd an Infant, and her Mother in Child-bed of her.

By the second Queen, he had *Michael* who dy'd a Child.

Henry

Year of
Christ.*Henry 7³th King.*

He 3d of the Name, and commonly call'd the *Sickly*, because he enjoy'd little Health, being Proclaim'd, and having bury'd his Father, the Cortes met to settle the Government, he being then but 11 years of Age, and tho' his Father by his Will, had appointed certain Noblemen, and Commons, yet they altered it, according to their own Humours, and put the Government into the Hands of two Spiritual, and two Temporal Lords, and 16 Commons; these were to attend, eight at a time, for some months, and then be releiv'd by the other eight. No sooner were they put into Power, but they fell at Variance, every one striving to get all the Authority into his hands. The Pope and Kings of *France* and *Castile* were engag'd in the Quarrel, and both sides rais'd Forces, and strengthened themselves, yet at last they were reconcil'd by the Mediation of Queen *Ellenor* of *Navarre*, and the Popes Nuncio. The Cortes were to fix this agreement, which consisted in adding 3 Noblemen, as Governors to those nam'd in the late King's Will. Here the Arch-Bishop of *Santiago*, Bandyng against him of *Toledo*, prevail'd to have the Earl of *Gyon* added to the rest, tho' he had been long Imprisoned for Rebellion. Yet all this was broke again, and the King's Will re- pored to full Effect. The *Portugueses* thought to make their advantage of these disorders

Year of
Christ

in Castile, and therefore the Truce being expired, would not renew it; especially because the Duke of Benavente was in Rebellion, and sided with them. However nothing considerable was done on either side, and after much delay, and debate, the Truce was concluded for 15 Years. In Castile the division among the Governors increas'd, in so much that the Arch-Bishop of Toledo was Imprison'd, but they were glad to release him, and beg Pardon. The King now took upon him the Government, the Arch-Bishop of Toledo, was in great Favour with him; and thus some little Peace ensu'd after so many Troubles. At the request of the Biscainos, K. Henry went thither in Person, to take Possession of that Lordship. Those People the same Year survey'd all the Canary Islands, and Landing at *Lancarote*, took the King's Queen, and 15 of their Subjects, whom they brought away, with abundance of Goat Skins and Wax, whereof there is great Plenty in those Islands. At the Cortes held at *Madrid*, the King being in want of Money, all Pensions granted, during his Minority, were cut off. After this the King being 16 Years, Marry'd the Lady Catherine, Daughter to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Grand-Child to King Peter of Castile. Thus the lawful Line was restor'd. This same Year 1394, the Court was forced to remove from *Madrid*, because the Plague rag'd there. Every little discontent, was a sufficient ground for the Nobility to Rebel, the cutting off their extravagant Pensions, serv'd at this time, and so the Kingdom was presently all in flames.

Flame. *Martin Yanez de la Barbuda a Portu-^{Year of}*
guese, was made Master of the Knights of *Christ*
Alcantara, and being a hot Headed Man, and
 put upon by an Enthusiastick Hermit, broke
 the Truce with the *Moors*, entring their Ter-
 ritories in Hostile manner, with 300 Horse
 and 5000 Foot; but the King of *Granada*
 coming upon him with 5000 Horse and
 20000 Foot, cut off him and all his Men,
 so that scarce one of them escap'd. In *Ca-*
stile the Mutinies still increas'd, and all other
 means failing; the King was forced to have
 recourse to Arms, which made some submit,
 and others were expell'd. The Earl of
Don a hard'ned Rebel, being close drove,
 was forced to consent that the King of *France*
 should be his Judge, who declar'd him a Trai-
 tor. The Duke of *Benavente*, no better in-
 clin'd than he, was kept Prisoner, and the
 Arch-Bishop of *Santiago*, another restless
 spirit fled to *Portugal*. The *Portuguese* not
 standing the Truce, thinking to make an
 advantage of the Troubles of *Castile*, sur-
 priz'd the City *Badajoz*, and committed ma-
 jor Hostilities. But 5 Galleys, meeting 7 of
 theirs, loaded with Arms and Ammuni-
 tion, took four, and Sunk one, the other
 escap'd. Upon this many *Portuguese* of
 the, came over to the Service of *Castile*.
 This was in the Year 1397. In the follow-
 ing Year the *Portuguese* somewhat humbled by
 losses, sent Embassadors to *Castile*, who con-
 firm'd the former Truce: At the same time
 the Plague rag'd in *Spain*, especially along
 the Eastern Coast, and the Floods were so
 great, that they carry'd away Multi-
 tudes

1397.

Year of
Christ.

1400.

1402.

1406.

rudes of Men, and Cattel. In the Year 1400 the Plague before mention'd spread throughout all *Spain*, with such Mortality, that the King gave leave for Widdows to Marry within the Year of their Widdowhood, which before was forbid. Ann. 1402 an Embassy came to *Castile* from *Tamerlan*, the mighty King of the *Tartars* and the following Year there were again extraordinary Floods. In 1406, the *Moors* having broke the Truce, and driving a considerable Booty, were pursu'd by a Body of Christians, who attack'd them Vigorously and maintain'd the Fight the whole Day, but yet were worsted, being oblig'd to close together, and force their way thro' the Enemy, to an advantageous Post on a Hill, having lost many Men on note. The end of this Year the Cortes or Parliament met at *Toledo* and Granted a Million of Gold to carry on the War against the *Moors*. King *Henry* who had been Sickly all his Life time, dy'd now at *Toledo*, whilst the Cortes were sitting in the 27th Year of his Age, and having Reign'd 16. By his Wife Queen *Catherine*, Daughter to *John* of *Gaunt*, and Grand-child to King *Peter*, as was said above, he had Issue,

John his Successor,

Mary Marry'd to her Cousin *Alonso* the 5th King of *Aragon*, call'd the *Magnanimous*, who Conquer'd the Kingdom of *Naples*, and had no Children.

Catherine Marry'd to Prince *Henry* her Cousin, Son to *Ferdinand* the first King of *Aragon*, she dy'd in Child-bed, and the Child soon after, so that no Issue remains.

CHAP

Year of
Christ:

CHAP. XI.

*From the Year 1406, till the Year
1434, containing the Reign of King
John the 2d.*

John, 74th King,

SECond of the Name, Son to King Henry the 3d, and his Wife Queen Catherine the Daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Grand-Child to King Peter, was but 22 Months Old, when his Father dy'd. The Nobility hardned in Rebellious practices, making their advantage of his Infancy, took upon them to bestow the Crown according to their own Fancies, without regard to Succession. The last King had left Will, wherein he appointed his Queen, and Brother Ferdinand to Govern the Kingdom, D. John Lopez de Zuniga, and D. John de Velasco to be the Infant King's Guardians, and the Bishop of Carthagen a his Preceptor, this all he came to the Age of Fourteen. The factious would have no Account to be made of this Will, they presum'd upon the Queens Sex, and her being a Stranger. This made them so bold, that having consulted together they offer'd the Crown to Prince Ferdinand Brother to the late King, and press'd him to accept of it, as if it were at their disposal,

Year of but he having more regard to Justice, and
Christ. his Honour, positively refus'd it, and
 appointing another Meeting, caus'd his
 Nephew, King *John* the 2d, to be Proclaim'd
 King, offering at the same time to take upon
 him the Government for the Infant till he
 came to Age, according as his Brother had
 appointed in his Will. An example of won-
 derful virtue and Moderation scarce paral-
 lell'd in any Age. Having taken this Order,
 Prince *Ferdinand* went away to *Segovia*, where
 the Queen was, to give her that Share in the
 Government, which she ought to have. Thi-
 ther the *Cortes* were Summon'd, that all things
 might be done with the greater Authority.
 The Queen pressing for it, had the education
 of the Young King given her, tho' contrary
 to her Husband's Will. The War with the
Moors being commenced with some success,
 the *Cortes* readily granted Supplies for carry-
 ing of it on, and appointed Prince *Ferdinand*
 General. Ill-minded Persons bred some mis-
 understanding between the Queen and Prince,
 which occasion'd them to divide the Govern-
 ment, the Queen had *Old Castile*, the Prince
 the *New*. Mean while the Commanders
 on the Borders made several successful In-
 roads, and by the help of a *Moor* that came o-
 ver and turn'd Christian, took *Pruna*, a
 Town of great Consequence. Nor were the
 Infidels idle, but gathering a mighty Army
 besieg'd *Baeza*, which they could not take,
 for hearing the Christians were marching to
 the relief of it with a great Army, they drew
 off with a rich Booty. At the same time *A-*
lonso Enriquez, Admiral of *Castile*, with only

13 Galleys, ventur'd to engage 23 of the King's of *Tunex* and *Tremexen*, design'd to assist him of *Granada*, and attack'd them so bravely, that he took 8, sunk others, and the remainder escap'd by flight. Prince *Ferdinand*, who had been this while detain'd by Sickness, now came to the Army, took *Zahara*, a strong place, ravag'd all the Enemies Country, and then Winter coming on went away to *Toledo*, to make provision to carry on the War. The Cortes Assembled at *Guadalajara*, granted a Supply of 150000 Ducats towards the War, but a Truce was presently after concluded with the *Moors*, and a fourth part of this Tax remitted. To these Cortes came *D. Peter de Luna*, Nephew to Pope *Benedict* the 13th, and brought with him his Nephew *D. Alvaro de Luna*, then 18 Years of Age, Bastard-son to *Alvaro de Luna*, Lord of *Cannette*, and *Jubera*, and of *Mary de Cannette*, a Woman so leud, that she had four Bastard Sons by as many several Fathers. So mean was the Birth of this Man, who came to be the greatest in *Spain*, and was at last miserably cast down. At his coming now into *Castile*, he was preferr'd to be one of the King's Bed-chamber, in which Employment he carry'd himself so dextrously, that he gain'd the King's Affection, and govern'd him for several Years after. No fault could be found with the Government of Prince *Ferdinand*, but that he engross'd all places of Honour and Profit for his own Family, and endeavour'd to encrease his Estate. This offended some People, who omitted no opportunity of setting the Queen against him, and the Jealousies and Animosities every day

Year of
Christ.

Year of
Christ.

1410.

increas'd between them. The Truce with the Infidels being expir'd, they renew'd the War, by taking the Town of *Zabara*, and pillaging the Country. Prince *Ferdinand* having made all necessary Provisions in February 1410, march'd towards them with 13500 Men, recover'd *Zabara*, put it into a posture of Defence, and laid Siege to the City *Antequera*. 5000 Moorish Horse, and 80000 Foot, came to the relief of this place, but were entirely routed, 15000 slain, and their Camp plunder'd. After which Prince *Ferdinand* drew a deep Trench quite round the besieg'd, to prevent any Relief going in, and his Parties wasted all the Country as far as *Malaga*. Another Multitude of Infidels gather'd and appear'd on the Hills about the Christian Army, but durst never give them Battle, only pillag'd and spoil'd all about, hoping that Want might necessitate the Christians to raise the Siege. All prov'd of no effect, for it was carry'd on till the 6th of *September*, when the said City was taken by Storm, and 8 days after the Castle, into which all the *Moors* had retir'd, was surrendred upon Articles. This done, the Army return'd to *Sevil*, and was sent into Quarters. *Martin*, King of *Aragon*, dying at this time without Issue, a great Contest arose about the Succession, and nine Judges being appointed by the Kingdom to Appoint the lawful Heir they pitch'd upon Prince *Ferdinand* of *Castile*, who then Govern'd the Kingdom for his Nephew, According to their Resolution he was Proclaim'd at *Zaragoza*, and went thither to take possession of his new Kingdom, in the Year

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1412. In 1414 the General Council of Con-
stance met, for putting an end to the Schism
in the Church, which was accordingly done.
Ferdinand being gone to his own Kingdom,
Catherine, Queen-Mother of Castile, took up-
on her the whole Administration of Affairs,
and gave the Education of the King to the
Archbishop of Toledo. The great Ones were
still dissatisfy'd, and began to mutiny. With
the Moores, a Truce was concluded for two
Years. In the Year 1417 John de Betancour,
a French-man, with a Spanish Commission and
Ships, undertook a Voyage to the Canary I-
lands, and conquer'd Five of them, the rest
were subdu'd under King Ferdinand, and an-
nex'd to the Crown of Castile. Queen Catha-
rine of Castile suddenly departed this Life on
the 2d of June 1418, having brought up the
King, her Son, in extraordinary Ignorance.
Upon the Queens death the Archbishop of To-
ledo entred upon the Government, and being
oblig'd to the Crown of Aragon for all his
Preferment, contriv'd the King should be con-
tracted to the Princess Mary of Aragon, in op-
position to others, who thought Ellenor, Prin-
cess of Portugal the better Match. The Nobility
still raising Commotions in opposition to the
Archbishop, the King who was now 14 Years
of Age, having Summon'd the Cortes, took
upon him the Government, and because he
was not yet ripe enough to manage all things
himself, admitted to his Council all that had
been of his Fathers. As to himself he was
lightly mov'd, being soon angry, and as soon
pleas'd, yet mild and tractable; his Constitu-
tion weak, his Stature somewhat large, his
Complexion

Year of
Christ.

1420.

Complexion fair, but his Face not regular. He was addicted to Hunting, and other Exercises on Horseback, and a lover of Learning. But his worst Quality was too much love of Ease, and aversion to business, which made him neglect the Government, and wholly put it into the hands of others. This ill Disposition may be attributed to his bad Education, for his Mother kept him six Years lock'd up so close, that he saw no body but his own Family, and consequently was an absolute stranger to all business. D. *Alvaro de Luna*, who, as has been said, was admitted to his Bed-Chamber, managed himself so dextrously, that he was already grown a mighty Favourite. The King going to *Tordesillas* at the beginning of the Year 1420, was there seiz'd, and kept as a Prisoner by Prince Henry of *Aragon*. Prince *John*, Brother to Henry, came out of *Navarre*, to the King's relief; but nothing was done, and Henry Summoning the *Cortes* so aw'd them, that instead of punishing, they were for rewarding his Treason. After some time, the King having the Liberty of Hunting, made his escape with D. *Alvaro de Luna*, to the Castle of *Montalcan*. Thither Prince Henry follow'd, and besieg'd him, but Prince *John*, and the Archbishop of *Toledo* coming to relieve the place, he march'd away to *Ocanna*, his own Town, as Master of the Knights of *Santiago*. The King went away to *Talavera*, and having kept his Christmas there remov'd into Old *Castile*, whither Prince Henry pursu'd him with 1500 Horse, and came to *Arenvalo*, where he was. Queen *Ellenor* and the Archbishop of *Toledo* diverred this

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this Storm, and perswaded him to depart without giving the King Battle. At the Cortes at Madrid, Ann. 1422 Prince Henry of Aragon being apprehended, was with several other Lords Attained of Treason, and their Estates confiscated. There it was that the King created D. Alvaro de Luna, Earl of Santistevan de Gormaz, and made him Constable of Castile. On the 5th of October the Queen was deliver'd of a Daughter, call'd Catherine, which caus'd the more joy, because it was a Demonstration that she was not Barren, as had been apprehended before. As yet there was no settled Peace between Castile and Portugal, but only a Truce, which this Year 1423 was continu'd for 29 Years; and neither Party after the expiration to commit Hostilities, without declaring War a Year and a half before. Catherine, Daughter to King John, dy'd in August, but in January following 1425, Prince Henry, afterwards King of Castile, was born at Valladolid. A War was threatned from Aragon, on Account of the Imprisonment of Prince Henry, but at length all things were compos'd and he releas'd out of Prison. This put Castile into greater Disorder than ever, for he, and his Brother John join'd with all the Tumultuous Nobility, and, according to the usual Custom of Rebels, conspir'd against the King, on pretence of removing evil Counsellors, but their greatest malice was levell'd against D. Alvaro de Luna, the chief Court Favourite. In order to carry on their Designs, they enter'd into an Association, and such Nobles as did not openly join with them, stood Neuters, so that the King was quite

Year of
Christ.
1422.

1423.]

1425.

Year of
Christ.

quite forsaken. In which condition, he was forced to submit to such Terms as the Rebels propos'd, the chief whereof were to restore them to his Favour, and banish'd *D. Alvaro de Luna* the Court for a Year and a half, which was presently perform'd. There was a sort of Sympathy which so united the King's affections to *D. Alvaro* that he could not live without him, which his Courtiers perceiving, they were all for having of him recall'd, and even Prince *John* of *Aragon*, who had been one of the Principal procurers of his Banishment, now, in hatred to his Brother *Henry*, whom he saw more Powerful than himself, became a great favourer of him. All things seeming to forward his return, the King sent for, and receiv'd him with the greatest Demonstrations of affection. He daily advanced in Favour, and his Interest was so great, that he wey'd more than all the Nobility together. This set them again into a ferment, and they conspir'd with the King of *Aragon* and *Navarre*, against their Sovereign. Their Forces broke into *Castile*, and were there met by a lesser Number of the King's, which yet stood their Ground, with a Resolution not to give way; however thro' the mediation of the Pope's Legate, and the Queen of *Aragon*, they came to some Agreement, for the present and parted without blows. King *John* who had now gather'd 10000 Horse and 50000 Foot, would not stand to what had been stipulated, but entred the Borders of *Aragon*, took some Towns, and then returning, dismiss'd part of his Army. His absence encourag'd the *Aragonians* to seek

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Revenge, and so in their turn, they enter'd *Castile*, whence they carry'd away a considerable Booty. Nevertheless King *John* was so much the upermost, that he had got all the Towns of the Rebels into his Hands, and particularly those of the Princes of *Aragon*, whose whole Estates he confiscated, and that they might have no hopes of ever recovering them they were divided among several Noblemen, some of whose descendants enjoy them to this day. The *Aragonian* finding himself too weak to withstand the Power of *Castile*, sent Embassadors to procure a Peace, and at length a Peace was concluded for 5 Years. This War ended, another began with the *Moors* of *Granada*, at first manag'd by small Incursions, with various Success. But in the beginning of the Year, 1431, King *John* himself March'd with his Army against the Infidels, and at the General Rendezvous, found himself 80000 Strong. With this Power, he advanced in sight of the City *Granada*, destroying all that lay in his way. The first day they came in sight, Great Numbers of *Moors* sally'd out and Skirmish'd, but were so hotly receiv'd, that they retir'd to the City. On the Sunday following they all drew out to the Number of 200000, and Forc'd the Christians to a Battle, but to their own Damage, for they were routed, 10000 of them kill'd and their Camp entred. This was call'd the Battle *de la Higuera*, or of the Fig-Tree, because there was one near the place where it began. After this Success, the King return'd to *Castile*, leaving several Commanders on the Frontiers. After his return Home, in the Cortes held

Year of
Christ.

1431.

- Year of
Christ.
1433. held at *Medina del Campo*, the Truce with *Portugal*, was chang'd into a Peace. In the Year 1433 several strange Apparitions are reported to have been seen in the Air throughout *Spain*, and what is no less strange, in *Aragon* and *Navarre*, it Snow'd for the space of 40 Days continually, which destroy'd vast Numbers of Fowl and Cattle. There were such mighty Floods throughout all *Spain*, in the Year 1435, that the like has scarce ever been seen, for the Rains lasted from the 28th of *October* till the 25th of *March*. The War with *Granada* was carry'd on, and the Infidels, at times gain'd some small Advantages, yet they were the greatest loofers, for the Christians routed 40000 of them, and took the Towns of *Huescar*, *Velez el Rubio*, and *Velez el Blanco*. The Court of *Castile* was full of Sports and Pastimes, as if there were no War in Hand. There on the 2d of
1436. September 1436 a Peace was concluded between the Crowns of *Castile*, *Aragon* and *Navarre*. The following Winter prov'd so very hard, that no Man then living had ever seen the like, for at *Guadalajara*, where the King was, on the First Day of the Year 1437, seven Men going to cut Wood, were Frozen to Death, and many others dy'd through the extremity of the cold. *Peter Manrique* who had been kept some time a Prisoner on Account of being concern'd in former Rebellions; made his escape in the Year 1439, and entring into Association, with the factious Nobility, they publicly prepared for War, making False protestations of Loyalty, and exclaiming against *D. Alvaro* &c.

Luna

Luna. The Princes of *Aragon* join'd with them, and even Prince *Henry* the King's own Son and Heir apparent to the Crown. Several Religious Persons interpos'd for an accommodation, and at last the King was forced to accept of such Terms, as the Rebels prescrib'd; one whereof was that *D. Alvaro de Luna* should be Banish'd from Court 6 Months, and not allow'd to Write to the King. This did not produce Peace, for the end of Rebels is not the publick good, as they pretend, but to engross all Power into their own Hands, and every one that sees another above him, makes it his Business to pull him down, not because the other does ill, but because he wants his Place. So these Great Men of *Castile*, were never satisfy'd; every one would have been King, and it was impossible for them to be all so. Their Insolency ran so high that they surpriz'd the King himself at *Medina del Campo*, and took him Prisoner, *D. Alvaro de Luna* making his escape through them in Disguize. Prince *John* of *Aragon* usurp'd all the whole Authority, which the other Rebels grudging him, they conspir'd to deliver the King out of his Hands, not out of Loyalty to their Sovereign but out of Malice to their Fellow in the Treachery. They fail'd of their design, but the King himself under Colour of Hunting, made his escape, and being once at Liberty, many Towns immediately submitted to him. He gather'd a small Body, and pursu'd the Princes of *Aragon*, who were at *Olmedo* with all the Rebel Lords. There at length they came to a Battle in which the King had the

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Year of
Christ.

Victory, and the *Aragonians* went away for that Kingdom; but Prince *Henry* that restless Firebrand, having receiv'd a Wound in the Hand, it Gangren'd and he dy'd of it. The Estates of the Rebels were confiscated, and because the King refus'd to Pardon the Admiral, who was one of the Ring-leaders; the Prince left him in a Rage, and went away, in order to raise new Tumults, to prevent which the King his Father consented to all he would Demand. After this the King bestow'd great Honours and Estates upon many Persons of Note, and by his Procurement *D. Alvaro de Luna* was chosen Master of the Knights of *Santiago*. The *Moors* made their Advantage of the confusions among the Christians, and took from them the Towns of *Arenas*, *Haescar*, *Velez el Blanco*, and *Velez el Roxo*. On the other side, the *Aragonians* and *Navarrois* watch'd to take all Advantages of *Castile*, but at last a Truce was concluded with *Aragon* for 6 Months. In the Year 1448, the King having Information of a conspiracy carry'd on against him by the Nobility, seiz'd many of them, whom he sent Prisoners to several places. Others escap'd, but the King confiscated all their Estates. The Earl of *Benevente* one of those apprehended, made his escape, and again embroil'd the Kingdom. The City *Toledo* follow'd the Example set them by the Great ones, and having committed many outrages, shut its Gates against the King and fir'd at him. The Prince tho' often forgiven, was again in Rebellion, and the King of *Navarre*, as was usual with him, Favour'd the Rebels. But the Prince

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Year of
Christ.

was again after some time reconcil'd to his Father, It is endless to repeat these continual Broils and Rebellions one upon the Neck of another, and so many false reconciliations and Engagements broken; which makes me pass over many of them, because they are tiresome, being much the same. It is time now to give a short Account of the downfall of the great Favourite *D. Alvaro de Luna*. What he was by Birth has been mention'd before, as to his Qualities, he had a quick Wit, and sharp Judgment; knew how to dissemble, was proud and ambitious, and spoke with much deliberation. Several things had been often laid to his charge, and the King at length grew weary of him, either that he was become insolent, or that this Prince could not always love one Man. In fine, he was seiz'd, committed to Prison, and Condemn'd to Death, but what particular Crimes he was Convicted of I do not find any other-wise, than by what the Cryer that went before him to Execution, as the custom of *Spain* is, proclaim'd, which was, That the King Commanded him to be Executed, because he had made himself Master of the King's Court and Palace, usurping the place that did not belong to him, and committed many Crimes; Extortions, Rapines, Violences and Tyrannical Actions, &c. In fine, all are general Accusations, without mention of any one particular Crime; for it was idle to say he had usurp'd that Place, to which the King himself had voluntarily rais'd him. The envy of the Nobility, and the King's Covetousness to recover what he had given him, seem to have

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Year of
Christ

been his Ruin. He dy'd with much bravery, and like a Christian, but what shows how barbarously he was us'd, is, that his Body was left 3 days upon the Scaffold, with a Basen by it, to gather Alms to bury it. King *John* finding that the Death of *D' Alvaro* had no way contributed to mend the posture of Affairs, was resolv'd to manage the Government himself, and keep up a standing Force of 8000 Horse to suppress all Insurrections. But sickness prevented him, for he wasted away, and tho' he remov'd from place to place, in hopes that change of Air might relieve him, yet he found no ease. However on the 13th of November 1453, he had another Son born, and call'd him *Alonso*, who afterwards was the cause of a Bloody War. Prince *Henry* procur'd a Divorce from his Wife, the Lady *Blanch*, Daughter to King *John* the 2d of *Aragon*, and what was most surprizing, Marry'd again, but the reason was the first Wife was still a Maid, and he thought it was Witchcraft that hindred him from having to do with her; but there were doubtless no other Spells but his leud course of Life, which then rendred him incapable of Consummating. King *John* now quite spent with a lingring Disease, dy'd at *Valladolid*, after receiving the Sacraments on the 20th of July 1454, having Reign'd near 48 Years, and liv'd upwards of 49. He was twice Marry'd, first to *Mary*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* the first King of *Aragon*, his Unkle, and then to *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Prince *John*, Son to King *John* the first of *Portagal*. By the first Wife he had

Henry

Henry, his Successor,
Catherine,
Ellenor, who both dy'd young.

Year of
Christ.

By the 2d Wife, *Elizabeth* who marrying
Ferdinand of *Aragon*, united that Crown and
Castile, as we shall see hereafter. *Alonso*, who
was afterwards proclaim'd King, in oppositi-
on to his Brother King *Henry*, and dy'd
young, being choak'd with a Bone of a *Trout*.

CHAP. XII.

From the Year 1454, till the Year
1474, containing only the Reign of

Henry, 75th. King.

FOURTH of the Name, Son to King *John* the
2d, was Proclaim'd King four days af-
ter the Death of his Father, and upon his
first Accession to the Crown releas'd some tur-
bulent Noblemen, who had been secur'd by
his Father; then concluded a Peace with *A-*
ragon, by virtue of which many other Out-
laws were restor'd to their Estates, *D' John*
Pacheco, Marquess of *Villena*, was his great Fa-
vourite, and held that place as long as he
liv'd. This young King could no more please
the People than his Father, he had Wit, but
wanted Resolution; lov'd his ease, was leud-

Year of
Christ.

ly inclin'd, and hated business. His Presence was not agreeable, for his Head was big, his Eyes heavy, his Nose fallen, and his Complexion ruddy and Swarthy together; his Body tall, his Legs long, but strong limb'd. He delighted in Hunting and Musick, was careless in his dress, drank Water, eat much, and was subject to Diseases. A rare Quality he had, which was to forget the Favours he bestow'd, and remember Service done him; was extreme courteous, spoke lovingly to all Men, and was merciful to a fault, which made his Subjects Insolent, and caus'd him infinite trouble. The Cortes meeting at the beginning of his Reign forwarded all things for carrying on a War against the *Infidels*, so that a considerable Army was gather'd, in which were 5000 Horse, with it he burnt and destroy'd all the Country, even, as far as *Granada* and *Malaga*. The King, who, as was said, in his Father's Life, had been divorced from his first Wife, on the 21th of May, at *Cordova* marry'd *Joanna*, Sister to King *Alonso* of *Portugal*. The Wedding was kept with great Solemnity. Mean while the same of the War against the *Moores* drew such numbers of Men, that the Army was found to consist of 14000 Horse and 40000 Foot. The King tho' so strong refus'd to give Battle, having resolv'd to starve the Enemy by wasting the Country, but this made the Soldiers mutinous, and the Nobility began to conspire against him, which he understanding dismiss'd the Army, and gave away the great Men's Posts to others. This same Year

1456.

1456 there happen'd such terrible Earth-quakes

Year of
Christ.

1475.

quakes in *Italy*, that 60000 Souls are reported to have perished by them, they that write least say 30000. In 1457 King *Henry* suppress'd some Troubles in *Biscay*, throwing down several great Houses of the Nobility, in whose strength they confided, and which encourag'd them to Mutiny. Being then near *Navarre*, he had an Interview with that King at *Alfaro*, and concluded Peace with him. Thence he went to the Army in *Andaluzia*, with which he destroy'd all as far as the Walls of *Granada*, burning the Vines and Orchards, and being incens'd for the loss of some Men cut off near *Granada*, took the Town of *Me-na*, where he put Men, Women and Children to the Sword. These Losses oblig'd the *Infidels* to sue for Peace, and a Truce was concluded for some Years, the *Moores* yearly to pay 12000 Ducats Tribute, and to release 600 Christian Captives. The Pope for carrying on of this War sent the King the *Croisade*, which rais'd 300000 Ducats. After the War he sent him a Hat and Sword bless'd on *Christ-mas* Night, a usual Present to great Princes. King *Henry* having had long experience of the Rebellious Spirit of the Nobility, rais'd several mean Persons to high Places, in order to oppose them. But still in the main he took little care of the Government, being altogether addicted to his Pleasures, and so very negligent was he, that he would often sign Grants without reading or knowing what they contain'd. Besides he was so liberal, or rather prodigal, that the Revenue could not answer his Expence, and being advis'd by his Treasurer to moderate his Expence, he return'd

Year of
Christ.

1459.

much the same answer that *Alexander* the Great did to *Parmenio*, when he advis'd him to accept of *Darius* his great Offers. This generous Inclination made him belov'd by the Commonalty, but his design of humbling the Nobility drew their Malice upon him. This made them easily spy all his Faults, and one great one, was his leu'd Inclination to Women, for he had several Mistresses, yet these same People, who exclaim'd against his keeping of Women, the better to carry on the Rebellion, afterwards gave out that he was Impotent, and that *D. Beltran de la Cueva*, his Favourite was too Familiar with the Queen, and he consented to it, to conceal his Frailty. These are the usual pretences of Traitors. This Year 1459, several Prodigies are reported to have been seen in *Spain*, as a great Flame breaking out of the Sky; Showers of Stones that destroy'd Cattle, a Child of 3 Years of Age, foretold great Troubles to ensue, and much more to this effect, but little credit is to be given to these Fables, which are generally invented when Rebellion is ready to break out, as now it was, the Great ones conspiring together, and inviting the King of *Aragon* to invade *Castile*, on pretence of reforming the Government. Their practices were discover'd by the Arch-Bishop of *Sevil*, who had the *See* of *Toledo* given him, as a reward of this good Service. *Albohazen* Son to the King of *Granada*, now broke the Peace, which had lasted 3 Years; for gathering 2500 Horse, and 15000 Foot, he Plunder'd the Territory of *Estepa*, and drove away a great Number of Cattle

Cattle. *Roderick Ponce*, Son to the Earl of *Arcas* with only 260 Horse, and 6000 Foot had the boldness to charge them, as they were returning in disorder and suspecting nothing with their Booty, and was so Successful, that he routed them, kill'd 1400, and recover'd all the Prey. At the beginning of the Year 1462, the Queen of *Castile* was deliver'd of a Daughter at *Madrid*. The Infant was call'd *Joanna*, and Sworn Heiress of the Crown of *Castile*, she liv'd to see many Misfortunes, and be expell'd her rightful Dominions, and at last dy'd a Nun, as we shall see hereafter. In *March* this same Year, Peace was concluded with *Aragon*. Soon after the *Catalonians* being in Rebellion against their King, to obtain Succours from the *Castilian* Proclaim'd him Earl of *Barcelona*. At the same time the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* took *Gibraltar* from the *Moors*, and the Master of *Alicantara Archidona*. The War having been renew'd with *Aragon* on account of the *Catalonian* Rebels; Peace was now again establish'd by the Mediation of the King of *France*, who met him of *Castile* on the Borders of the two Kingdoms, where they concluded this Treaty without the help of Embassadors, to the satisfaction of both Parties. Nevertheless the Rebellious Spirit, that then reign'd among the Nobility of *Castile* still prevailing they again drew in the King of *Aragon* to take part with them, and to give colour to their Treason, Impudently affirm'd, that the Princess *Joanna*, to whom they had before taken an Oath, as rightful Heiress to the Crown of *Castile*, was not lawfully begotten.

Year of
Christ.

1462.

Year of
Christ.

ten. The better to carry on their designs, they resolv'd to Sieze Prince *Alonso*, and the Princess *Elizabeth*, the King's Brother and Sister, who were then with their Mother at *Maqueda*. Nor did their Insolency stop here, for they twice attempted to secure the King, and he narrowly escap'd them. Being dis-appointed, they broke into open Rebellion, and sent the King a Letter full of many insolent Proposals, and among other things, they declar'd his Daughter a Bastard. Tho' advis'd to subdue the Rebels by Arms, the King consented to a Treaty, and so far condescended, as to have his Brother declar'd his Successor, provided he Marry'd his Daughter. Prince *Alonso* was accordingly declar'd Successor, and this instead of appeasing, encourag'd the Great ones to proceed in their Rebellion. And that no Villany might be omitted, at *Avila* they erected a Scaffold, on which they placed a Statue of King *Henry* on a Throne, with a Crown and Royal Robes, all the rebellious Lords and Multitude standing about. Then a Cryer read many horrid Crimes lay'd to the King's charge, and pronounced Sentence against him. After which they stript the Statue of the Royal Robes, and with much reproachful Language, cast it down from the Scaffold. This Inhuman Barbarity, was acted on the 5th of June 1465. Next Prince *Alonso*, who had been all the while present, was Proclaim'd King, the Rabble crying, *Long live King Alonso*. The Cities of *Burgos* and *Toledo*, approv'd of this Villanous act, but on the other side some Nobles, who had any Sparks of Honour left, declar'd for


1465.

for the King. He notwithstanding all dis-
 appointments gather'd 80000 Foot, and 14000
 Horse; yet it was fear'd many of them were
 not very True to him. This I suppose was it
 that prevail'd with him to Treat; The first con-
 dition was, that both parties should disband,
 which was accordingly Executed, but no
 Peace ensu'd for the main design of the Re-
 bels, was only to strip the King of that for-
 midable Army. These confusions caus'd the
 Country to be so full of Robberies, that the
 Government was not able to redress it, and
 therefore with the King's consent, all Towns
 associated to defend themselves, which as-
 sociation they call'd a Brother-hood, and was
 the Foundation of that they now call the
Holy Brother-hood, and is at present, no other
 but a Number of Men appointed to appre-
 hend Robbers. King *Henry* having try'd all
 means to compass a Peaceable accommoda-
 tion, was at last oblig'd to raise new Forces,
 the Lords did the same. Near *Olmedo* they
 met, and came to a Battle, which was part-
 ed upon equal Terms, tho each pretended to
 the Victory. The Pope sent his Nuncio to
 endeavour to appease these Troubles, but the
 Rebels not only refus'd to give Ear to him,
 but gave him very reproachful Language.
Segovia was now Betray'd to the Lords, and
 the Princess *Elizabeth* the King's Sister, who
 was Privy to the design, now openly went
 away to them, and appear'd against her Bro-
 ther and Sovereign. The Castle was still held
 for the King, where he had another meet-
 ing with the Marques *de Villena* chief of the
 Rebels, and they agreed upon Articles, but
 they

Year of
 Christ.

Year of
Christ.

they were never observ'd. The Pope sent another Nuncio, who not being able to prevail on the Lords, excommunicated them, at which they were so much concern'd, that they sent Deputies to *Rome*, who were not Admitted within the City, till they took an Oath not to call Prince *Alonso* King, and then being brought before the Pope; were severely reprimanded for their Disloyalty. This severity of his, did King *Henry* some kindness, for it Terrify'd many Rebels, and induced several to submit, as did the City *Toledo*. At the Audience, the Pope gave these Commissioners, he told them among other things, that it was to be fear'd that God would Punish Prince *Alonso*, for the Sins of others, which Words seem'd to be Prophecy, for as he was Marching with the Rebels to Besiege *Toledo*, he fell Sick near *Castellonosa*, and dy'd on the 5th of July 1468. so says *Mariana*, but *Sylva* Writes he was choak'd with a Bone of a Trout as was mention'd before. His Death broke the Measures of the Rebels, and caus'd many of them to submit themselves to the King, and the City *Burgos* return'd to its Duty. The obstinate party offer'd the Crown to the Princess *Elizabeth*, which she seeing no probability of holding against her Brother refus'd, and was mightily extoll'd for it. At length the King and his Rebels made Peace, tho' very disadvantageous to the former, who descended to have his Sister declar'd Heiress of the Crown, excluding his Daughter, and Pardon'd all his Enemies. Three matches were propos'd for the Princess *Elizabeth*; the King

sent a King of Portugal, the Duke of Berry, and Ferdinand ^{Year of} *Christi*
 King of Sicily, Son to the King of Aragon, 
 but she was resolv'd upon the latter; so that
 the others were put off. However the King
 oblig'd her to Swear she would neither Mar-
 ry nor Treat about it, without his consent;
 she did so, but had little regard to her Oath
 afterwards. *Sevil* and *Cordova* were brought
 again to their Duty, and the King going thi-
 ther, gave the necessary orders for securing
 those places. The King of *Aragon* knowing
 no less than the Crown of *Castile* would be
 her Dower; Brib'd all about the Princess *Eli-
 zabeth*, to secure her for his Son *Ferdinand*,
 and she being inclinable of herself, the match
 was easily concluded upon in private, and
 they as surreptitiously Marry'd at *Valladolid*,
 on the 18th of *October* 1469, contrary to her
 Oath given to her Brother, and upon a Dis-
 pensation, the Arch-Bishop of *Toledo*, pretended
 she had from the Pope; which afterwards ap-
 pear'd to be False. King *Henry*, when he re-
 ceiv'd the News of his Sisters Marriage, was
 highly provok'd, and with good reason, and
 so she sent him some submissive Letters, he
 could not be reconcil'd. The People of *Val-
 ladolid* rising against those, that were des-
 tended from *Jews*, oblig'd them to implore
 the Protection of King *Henry*, and by that
 means he recover'd the City, which before
 was in the Hands of his Sister *Elizabeth*.
Joanna the King's Daughter was on the 2d.
 of *October* 1470, publicly contracted in the
 and Monastery of *Cuellar* to *Charles* Duke of *Guienne*
 brother to the King of *France*. At the same
 time the King and Queen Swore she was their
 law-

1469.

1470.

Year of
Christ.

1471.

lawful Daughter, and thereupon the Nobility renouncing the Oath they had taken to the Princess *Elizabeth*, now took one to her lawful and Rightful Heirefs of the Crown of *Castile*. The repetition of all the Tumults, Murinies and Rebellions, that follow'd one upon the neck of another in *Castile*, and the Dominions would tire any patient Reader, and they are too tedious and numerous to allow us even to speak but one word of them in so short a History, as this is design'd; therefore many must be pass'd over in silence, though we give some hints of the most considerable. Pope *Paul* the 2d a great Friend to *Spain* in General, and particularly to the King of *Castile*, dy'd on the 25th of *July* 1471, which was a great loss. *Sixtus* the 4th succeeded him. King *Ferdinand* of *Sicily*, and his Queen *Elizabeth* began now openly to draw the People to their Party, and secur'd some Towns. A Legate sent from the new Pope was no small Assistance to them, in endeavouring to alienate some of the Nobility from the King and his Daughter, and bring them over to their Party. In several Towns the Rabble mutiny'd, and falling upon those that were of a Jewish Race committed horrid Barbarities, murdering many innocent People. All the Princes of *Spain* enjoy'd Peace, except only the King of *Castile*, whose treacherous Nobles were no way to be oblig'd, and therefore the Country was ever in Rebellion, and miserably haras'd. The Princess *Elizabeth* encouraged these Disorders, as making for her, and by this Opportunity secur'd *Segovia*, and some other Towns to her self. By the contrivance

rivance of *Andrew de Cabrera*, whom the ^{Year of} King had made Governor of the Castle of *Segovia*, the Princess *Elizabeth* came thither on the 28th of *December* 1473, and was kindly receiv'd by the King her Brother. Upon his encouragement King *Ferdinand* repair'd thither on the following Feast of the *Epiphany* 1474. where the two Kings and Queens join'd together, and seem'd to be reconcil'd, but it lasted not long. At night there was a Ball and Collation, at which King *Henry* was taken with a violent pain in his side. The People suspected he was poison'd, because he was never after well, and dy'd within a Year. The King being somewhat better, Articles were propos'd betwixt him, and his Sister, and she demanded no less than to be Sworn Heiress of the Crown. The Earl of *Benavente* was for having the Princess *Foanna* marry'd to *Henry of Aragon*. The Nobility were divided between both Interests, and the King knew not what Resolution to take. *D. John Pacheco*, Master of the Knights of *Santiago*, advis'd him to apprehend his Sister and her Husband, promising to be assisting in it. This Project was discover'd, and King *Ferdinand* went away to *Turuegano*, but his Wife secur'd the Castle of *Segovia*, where all the Royal Treasure was kept. Thus the Factions daily increas'd without any hopes of a Reconciliation, the Controversy being no less than a Crown. King *Henry* finding his Indisposition increase remov'd to *Madrid*, yet being provok'd by some of the Nobility he ventur'd out again, and laid Siege to *Fuentiduenas*, where his sickness increas'd, and being heightned by continual

Year of
Christ.

1474.

nual Trouble of Mind, he return'd to *Madrid*. There he made his Will, declar'd his Daughter *Joanna* his Heiress, and having prepar'd himself with all the Rights of the Church dy'd on the 11th of *December* 1474, having Reign'd 20 Years. He was the last of the Male Line of King *Henry* the Bastard. His first Wife was *Blanch*, Daughter to King *John* the 2d of *Aragon*, from whom he was divorced she being still a Maid, and therefore he marry'd *Joanna*, Daughter to *Edward*, King of *Portugal*, by whom he had only one Daughter.

Joanna, call'd, the *Excellent Lady*, for her Virtue, and might as well have been call'd the *Unfortunate*, being wrongfully depriv'd of her Dominions, and at last forsaken by all the World, dy'd a Nun in *Portugal*, after she had been Contracted to four several Princes, and never Marry'd to any. She was twice sworn Heiress to the Crown of *Castile*, which doubtless was her Right, as being the only Daughter to King *Henry*, got in Wedlock, tho' the malice of Rebels reproach'd her with the Title of a Bastard. We shall see more of her in the following Reign.

CHAP

Year of
Christ.

CHAP. XIII.

From the Year 1474, till the Year
1504, containing the Reign of

Ferdinand 76th. King,

Fifth of the Name, Son to King *John* the 2d of *Aragon*, and his Successor, obtain'd the Crown of *Castile*, in Right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, commonly call'd *Isabel*, Daughter to King *John* the 2d. Upon the Death of King *Henry* the whole Country was divided, some for the Lady *Elizabeth*, others for the Princess *Joanna*, the greater number for the first, but the chiefest Men that stood for the latter were the Marquiss *de Villena*, and Duke of *Arevalo*. Loyalty govern'd neither side, for there could be none where there was no Right, and where that was, Interest sway'd most. At *Segovia Elizabeth* was proclaim'd Queen by such as were present, and soon after many great ones resorted thither to do Homage, and kiss her Hand. King *Ferdinand* was then in *Aragon*, but came away with all Expedition, and was receiv'd as King by all three Estates. After some contention about the Form of Government, it was agreed between the King and Queen, That he should be Nam'd in Charters, Patents, and Coin before her; That the Arms of *Castile* should be on

*Year of
Christ.*

on the Right of those of *Aragon*: That Gar-
risons should be held in her Name, and Offi-
cers of the Revenue take their Oath to her.
That, when together, their Power should be
equal, and when asunder, each should go-
vern where they were. *Ferdinand* was not
well pleas'd with these Restrictions, but
thought fit to wink at them for the present.
The Marquess of *Villenc*, tho' outwardly for
the Princess *Joanna*, was for the fairest bidder,
and therefore at the same time treated with
King *Ferdinand* to be made Master of the
Knights of *Santiago* as a Reward for betraying
his Trust, and with the King of *Portugal* to el-
pouse that Princesses Quarrel. Several of the
Nobility engag'd to be assisting, and that King
promis'd to Marry and Enthronc her. Mean-
while King *Ferdinand*, and his Queen, lost no
time, but secur'd many Important Places, such
as *Toledo*, *Valladolid*, &c. and Dealt with the
Discontented Nobility to bring them over.
Alonso King of *Portugal* entred *Castile* with
an Army, and coming to *Plasencia*, was there
contracted to the Princess *Joanna*, but did
not Consummate for want of a Dispensation;
however they were there Crown'd, Pro-
claim'd King and Queen of *Castile*, and then
moving thence, he took Possession of the
Cities of *Toxo* and *Zamora*, *John* Prince of
Portugal, who was left at home to Govern
the Kingdom, understanding his Father made
no great Progress in *Castile*, came to him
with a supply of 10000 Men. To pass by
lesser Occurences, the *Portugues* thus Rein-
forc'd, made a show as if he would Relieve
the Castle of *Zamora*, then Besieg'd by King
Ferdinand,

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Ferdinand, and march'd towards it, but on a sudden turn'd back, and the Army of *Castile*, with no less speed after him. Within a League of *Toro*, in a large plain, the two Armies engag'd, and Fought with great Resolution, but at last the *Portugueses* fled, and among them their King, who never made any stay till he came into his own Dominions. Prince *John*, with a Body of Men, made good his Ground on a Hill, and *Ferdinand* durst not Attack him, because his Men were Dispers'd in the pursuit, so the Prince march'd off at his own Leisure, which *Portugues* Historians represent, as a Victory. He carry'd away the Queen or Princess *Joanna*, for whom the War had been undertaken, with him into *Portugal*. This clear'd *Castile* of the *Portugueses*, for *Toro*, and the Castle of *Zamora* surrendered, but yet the Disorders ceas'd not, for every Man Seized all places of strength he could get into his Hands; and there was nothing but Rapine and Confusion, which caus'd the Associations of Towns, mention'd in the former Reign, to be now Renew'd. The great Corruption there was at this time in *Spain*, caus'd by the mixture of *Christians*, *Jews*, and *Moors*, and the often Relapses of Converted *Jews*, prevail'd with the Cardinal of *Spain* to introduce the Inquisition which was done now about the Year 1478. This Tribunal, tho' condemn'd by some, has been found most beneficial to *Spain*, for suppressing of Heresies that might be Introduced, punishing of Hainous Offenders, in Religious matters, and preventing by its Severity, many Horrid Crimes too common in other Coun-

Year of
Christ.

1478.

*Year of
Christ*

1479.

1482.

tries, such as Blasphemy, Sodomy, Poligamy, Sorcery, and many more too long to be here Inserted. And tho' their Proceedings at first Sight seem too Rigid, and are misrepresented by those who understand them not; yet any that will take the pains to enquire into their methods, will find that they do not proceed against any Offender, without undeniable Proofs. But to return to the publick Affairs, the War was carried on upon the Frontiers of *Portugal*, but nothing considerable done. Peace was Concluded with *France*. On the 19th of *January*, 1479, *John* the 2d. King of *Aragon* dy'd. By his Death, *Ferdinand* of *Castile* Inherited the Crown of *Aragon*, and thus these two Kingdoms containing the most considerable part of *Spain* were United, and so continue till this Day. The *Portuguese* having receiv'd another Defeat near *Albufera*, in which a great number was Slain, were willing to harken to a Peace, which was at last Concluded. The Rightful Queen *Joanna*, finding herself to be forsaken by this Accommodation, took upon her the Habit of a Nun in the Monastery of *St. Clare*, at *Coimbra*, where she liv'd and Dy'd Virtuouly. *Ferdinand*, having concluded Peace with *France* and *Portugal*, subdu'd his Subjects, and United the Crowns of *Castile* and *Aragon*, bent his thoughts against the *Moorish* Kingdom of *Granada*, which then contain'd 14 Cities, and 97 Towns. He resolv'd to clear *Spain* of *Infidels*, and accordingly commenced the War in the Year 1482, by the taking of *Alhama*. Next he Besieg'd the City *Loxa*, but without Success, and other Affairs calling

upon

upon him, this War was laid aside for a ^{Year of} while. An Insurrection in *Galicia* forc'd ^{Christ.}
him to go thither in person, in the Year 1483;
but his presence soon put an end to it, On 1483:
the Mountains near *Malaga*, 2700 Christian
Horse were overthrown, 800 of them Kill'd,
and double the number taken by the *Infidels*.
Not long after, the Christians Reveng'd this
loss upon them near *Lucena*, where with a
handful of Men, they slew 5000 *Infidels*, and
took their King, with several Persons of Note
Prisoners. The following Year 1484, *Alora* 1484:
and *Ronda*, two considerable places were
taken, as also the Castles of *Cambil* and *Alubarr*.
In 1485, no great Progress was made, the 1485:
King being taken up in appeasing some
Troubles in *Aragon*, and *Catalonia*, but in
1486, the City *Loxa*, and Towns of *Illora*, *Banos*, 1486:
Zagra, and *Moclin*, besides some other places
of less Note, were taken from the *Infidels*.
In 1487, the King having resolv'd to make 1487:
himself Master of *Malaga*, came before it with
12000 Horse and 40000 Foot. *Albopardill* King
of *Granada*, came to releive it with 40000
Men, but was over-thrown, and lost not on-
ly his Baggage, but his Kingdom; for when
he return'd to *Granada*, the People shut the
Gates against him. *Malaga* had been sur-
render'd, but that some *Barbary* Soldiers
that were in the place stood out. There-
fore the Siege was carry'd with great dili-
gence, Lines drawn from Sea to Sea, and
Batteries planted. At last one *Dordax* a Moor
having Articled for himself and his Friends,
betray'd the Town to the Christians, who by
that means became Masters, not only of the
N 2 Goods,

Year of
Christ.

- Goods, but of the Persons of the Inhabitants. The King was now call'd away to appease some Troubles in *Aragon*, which stopp'd his Proceedings in *Andaluzia*, and tho' the following Year 1488, he took some Towns, they were all lost again, as soon as he turn'd his Back. The Mastership of the Knights of *Calatrava*, was this Year annex'd to the Crown, as were those of the other orders some time after. The City *Baca*, after a long Siege, was deliver'd to the Christians in December 1489, which struck such a Terror into the Infidels, that the Cities *Guadix* and *Almeria*, with several other places of less Note, surrendred without being attack'd. It remain'd to reduce the City *Granada*, Capital of that Kingdom, the King and Queen Encamp'd before it with 10000 Horse, and 50000 Foot, on the 23d of April 1491. The City was very large, Beautiful, Strong, and well Peopl'd, besides a numerous Garrison made up of all the best *Moorish* Troops that remain'd after the loosing the rest of the Country. The King to shew his Resolution not to depart without being Master of the Place; built a Town to Quarter in, and call'd it *St. Faith*. Towards the latter end of the Year, the Infidels capitulated, and on the 2d Day of January 1492, the King entred the City in Triumph. Thus the Dominion of the Moors in *Spain* ended, above 700 Years after they made themselves Masters of it, and King *Ferdinand* was now Sovereign of all *Spain*, except the two small Kingdoms of *Portugal* and *Navarre*, the latter whereof he afterwards wrested from the rightful Possessor.

Year of
Christ:

as we shall see in its place. In *March* following, all the *Jews* were banish'd by Proclamation, being 170000 Families, containing 800000 Souls, many went over to *Africk*, some to *Italy*, and other parts, and a great Number stay'd in *Portugal*. Presently after the taking of *Granada*, the Great *Columbus* was sent with 3 Ships, and discover'd first the *Islands*, and afterwards the continent of the *West Indies*. A League betwixt *Spain* and *France*, was concluded at *Narbonne*, in *January* 1493, and by vertue of it, the Provinces of *Roussillon* and *Cerdagne* were restor'd to King *Ferdinand*. Now was the Mastership of the 3 military Orders inseparably annex'd to the Crown; *Alonso de Lugo*, sent on that expedition by the King, Conquer'd *Palma* one of the *Canary Islands*. *Charles* the 8th King of *France*, upon old pretentions of Right, Invaded the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Year 1494, or rather the beginning of 1495, and soon possess'd himself of it. This drew the Princes of *Italy*, and King *Ferdinand* of *Spain* into a League against him. The King sent over to the assistance of his Confederates, *Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordova*, with some Forces, who did such extraordinary actions there, that he is ever since call'd *The Great Captain*. Tho' some mention has been made of the Title of *Catholick*, being given to the King of *Spain*; this Year 1496, we find it conferr'd on him by the *Pope*, which seems to imply, he had it not before. The War continu'd in *Naples*, and overtures were made by the *French* for dividing of that Kingdom, with King *Ferdinand*, which Succeeded not

1493.

1494.
1495.

1496.

Year of
Christ.

- at this time, but afterwards did. About this same time it was, that *Vasco de Gama* the Portuguese Admiral, discover'd *India*, being the First that ever went thither out of Europe by Sea. Prince *John* only Son to King *Ferdinand*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, dy'd at *Salamanca*, on the 4th of October 1497, whereupon the King of Portugal, who had Marry'd *Elizabeth* Eldest Daughter to King *Ferdinand*, came with her into *Castile*, where they were Sworn Heirs to the Crown. She went to *Aragon*, to receive the same Oath of the Nobility there, but while they contested on account that she was a Woman, she was deliver'd of a Son on the 23d of August 1498, and dy'd presently after. The Child was Christen'd *Michael*, the *Aragonians* took an Oath to him, and presently after the *Castilians* did the same. The *Moors* living along the Mountains call'd *Alpujarras* in the Kingdom of *Granada* Rebell'd in the Year 1499, but were soon suppress'd by the Earl of *Tendilla*, Governor of that Kingdom. After which many of the Infidels went away into *Africk*, many more stay'd and were Baptiz'd, but never became the better, being Christians only outwardly, and Mahometans in their Hearts. *Foanna*, the Eldest Daughter now surviving to *Ferdinand* and *Elizabeth*, and Marry'd to the Arch-Duke, *Philip* of *Austria* on S. *Matthias* his day, was brought to Bed at *Gant*, of a Son, who was Christen'd *Charles*, afterwards the 5th Emperor, and First King of *Spain* of that Name, and most Renown'd Monarch of these latter Ages. The Year 1500 was Famous for the great Jubilee. Peace was concluded betwixt *France* and *Spain*, and they

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they agreed to divide *Naples* between them. In Pursuance to it, the Forces of both Crowns entred that Kingdom, and soon possess'd themselves of it, No sooner had they both possess'd themselves of as much as each thought fell to his share, but they presently fell at variance, about some parts that could not be precisely mention'd in the Division made. The Great Captain, who Commanded the Forces of *Spain*, was before hand with the *French*, in securing many places in dispute. The Generals on both sides had a meeting to adjust differences, but nothing was concluded, so that they writ to acquaint their Masters with it, and ask'd supplies of Men and Mony. Whilst the Answers were coming, each party took its advantage, as occasion offer'd, so that they broke out into open War. The *Spaniards* for the most part had the upper Hand, took several Towns, and drove abundance of Cattle. The Lord *Aubigni* with about 5000 Men, was defeated and taken by a like Number of *Spaniards*. Presently after the Great Captain being in distress for Provisions, advanc'd to *Cirinola*, where the Duke de *Nemours* lay with the *French* Army, there they came to a Battle, which was Fought with great Resolution, and accordingly prov'd very Bloody. The Victory fell to the *Spaniards*, who entred the Enemies Camp, took all their Cannon and Baggage, most of their Colours, and abundance of Prisoners. The Duke de *Nemours* was kill'd, with 3700 of his Men, and several other Persons of Note. This Victory made the *Spaniards* Masters of the Kingdom of Na-

Year of
Christ.

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Christ.

ples, for the Capital City of that Name immediately submitted, the Town of *S. German*, and many other places were reduced. Mean while the King of *France*, enters the Province of *Roussillon* with 20000 Men, and lays Siege to *Saulses*, but King *Ferdinand* coming to the relief of it, he march'd away by Night in such hast, that he left part of his Baggage behind him. A fresh Army was sent to recover *Naples* by the King of *France*, under the Command of the Lord *de la Trimouille*, which when it came into that Kingdom, was reported to be about 12000 Strong. The Great Captain met them at the River *Garellano*, which about 5000 of them had pass'd, but were so furiously charg'd by the *Spanish* Foot, that 1400 were kill'd, or drown'd in the River, the rest Flying back over the Bridge to their main Body. Not satisfy'd with this the Great Captain passes the River, and falling upon the remaining part of the Army, routs it, killing very many, and taking 32 pieces of Cannon, and most of their Baggage. Then advancing to *Galea* he soon made himself Master of it, and so in a little time, the whole Kingdom submitted. The Nobility and Officers took the Oath of Fidelity to the King of *Spain*, and several Cities of *Italy* su'd for his Protection. As soon as this was perform'd the News came, that a Truce was agreed upon between *France* and *Spain*, for 3 Years, and *Naples* to be included; tho' at this Time there was little need of it there, the *Spaniards* being possess'd of all. Notwithstanding all these mighty Services, the Great Captain

Near of
Christ.

Captain was ill represented to King *Ferdinand*, who us'd all Arts to draw him from *Naples*, and had a watchful Eye upon him, as long as he liv'd. In the midst of these Prosperities of King *Ferdinand*, the greatest of Misfortunes befel him, which was the Death of his Wife, Queen *Elizabeth*, in whose Right he possess'd the Crown of *Castile*. So that here we must end his Reign, which depended on her Breath, for tho' he rul'd several Years after, it was only as Governor for his Daughter *Joanna*, the Heiress of that Crown, and therefore as such we will look upon him hereafter, and conclude his Reign in this place. Queen *Elizabeth* dy'd on the 26 of November 1504, at *Medina del Campo*, in the 53d Year of her Age; When she had Reign'd together with King *Ferdinand* her Husband 30 Years. They had Issue.

1504.

John who Marry'd *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Maximilian* the Emperor, but dy'd without Issue.

Elizabeth, Marry'd first to Prince *Alonso* Son to King *John* the 2d, of *Portugal*, and next to *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, dy'd in Child-bed of her Son *Michael* and he out liv'd, her burlittle, she had no other Children.

Joanna afterwards Queen of *Castile*, where we shall speak of her,

Mary Marry'd to King *Emanuel* of *Portugal*, by whom she had several Children,

Catherine, unfortunately Marry'd to *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, Son to King *Henry* the 7th of *England*, and he dying within 5 Months, she was Marry'd to his Brother, King *Henry* the 8th, by whom she had Queen *Mary*.

CHAP.

Year of
Christ.


CHAP. XIV.

From the Year 1504, till 1516,
containing the Reign of

Philip 7th King.

OR rather Joanna, he being Son of Maximilian the Emperor, and King of Spain in her Right, as Eldest Daughter and Heir to King Ferdinand, and Queen Elizabeth. This Lady Joanna was absolutely Distracted, and as such, shut up by her Husband in Flanders, which was the cause of much Trouble, for King Ferdinand being now us'd to Govern Spain, could not endure to part with his Power, and therefore made all imaginable Interest to continue as Governor for his Distracted Daughten, in Opposition to the Arch Duke her Husband, who Doubtless in all right, ought to have the Administration in his Wives Dominions. However Ferdinand grounded his Pretensions upon his Wives Will, and had a strong party for him, tho' at the same time there were no less to oppose him, and he was now become Odious to many of the Nobility and People. King Philip and the Emperor Maximilian his Father, concluded a Peace with France to be in a better Condition to oppose Ferdinand, but he to secure to himself the French Interest, Marries that

King's

King's Neice, *Germana de Foix*, and enters ^{Year of} into a League with him. Whilst these Pro- ^{Christi}jects were carrying on, in the Year 1505, by  1505. the Instigation of the Arch-bishop of *Toledo*, a Fleet was fitted out, carrying 5000 Land Men, which were Landed on the Coast of *Africk*, and made themselves Masters of the Town of *Maralquivir*. After both sides had prepared the one to keep, the other to possess himself of the Government of *Spain*, by Force; they at length came to an Accommodation, wherein they agree'd, that both Kings and the Queen shou'd have equal Power, and all Orders, Patents, and other publick Writings run in all their Names, and that the Revenues of the Crown, and all places of Honour and Trust should be divided between them. This agreement was Proclaim'd the 6th of *January* 1506. On the 8th, King *Philip* and his Queen set Sail from *Zealand* to *Spain*, but a Violent Storm Dispersing the whole Fleet, he was forc'd into *Weymouth*, in *England*. Thence he went to Visit King *Henry* the 8th at *Windsor*, Concluded a League with him, and having spent a whole Month in Feasting, return'd to his Fleet. On the 28th of *April*, he Landed at *Coruna*, and presently sent to require all the Nobility of *Galicia*, to declare for him, which they freely doing, he openly profess'd he would not stand to the late Treaty. Many resorted to him daily, but no sooner were they come to *Coruna*, but there arose Disputes and Controversies betwixt them and the *Flemings*. Mean while King *Ferdinand* rais'd Forces, upon pretence of rescuing his Daughter, who was kept up on

1506.

*Fear of
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on account of her Indisposition; being unfit to be seen. All *Ferdinand's* Policy little avail'd him, for neither could he advance his Interest by Treaty, nor raise any Considerable Force, most of the great Men, except only the Duke of *Alva*, having forsaken him. Finding he should be forced to quit what he had so long struggled for, he thought fit to make a Virtue of necessity, and therefore went with a small Retinue to Confer with his Son in Law, King *Philip*, and having Discours'd with him privately in a little Chapel, near two Hours, they parted more Dissatisfy'd than when they met. Some Days after they came to an Agreement, and enter'd into a League Defensive and Offensive, but the first Article was, that *Ferdinand* should quit *Castile*, and retire to his Kingdom of *Aragon*. When the Treaty was sign'd on both sides, they had another meeting on the 5th of *July* at *Chenedo*, a Village near *Tudela*, where they appear'd in a more friendly manner than they had done before. From this place King *Ferdinand* took his Journey towards *Aragon*. Queen *Joanna* was carry'd to *Valladolid*, but always kept close, as being much distemper'd in her Brain, the main occasion whereof was Jealousy. The *Cortes* being Summon'd, there was great Contention in them about the Queen, whom her Husband would have shut up, and excluded any share in the Government, but they would not consent, but swore to her as rightful Queen, to *Philip* as King in her Right, and to their Son Prince *Charles*, as Heir to the Crown. They gave a Supply for carrying on the War against the *Moors*, which

which was thought very heavy then, because the Famine rag'd throughout *Castile*. Many Discontents began to appear, and it was to be fear'd they would soon break out into open Rebellion, for King *Philip* would be absolute, and the Great Men dreaded it, but Death put an end to all these Practices; for King *Philip* at *Burgos* was seiz'd by a Pestilential Fever, of which he dy'd on the 25th of September 1506, in the 28th Year of his Age, having reign'd not full two Years. The Queen stay'd by him all the time of his sickness, and could not be remov'd from his Body after he was dead, tho' she was then with Child, besides her usual Indisposition. She being the Proprietor of the Crown of *Castile*, we do not end a Reign with him, because he held in her Right, and therefore she living, the same Reign continues. As soon as King *Philip* was dead the Nobility all fell into Factions, and seem'd to threaten a War, but the Archbishop of *Toledo*, the Constable, the Admiral, and some others so regulated Matters, that King *Ferdinand* was again declar'd Governor, and during his absence a number of Lords was appointed to manage the publick Affairs. The Queen, as has been said, was not capable of Governing; Prince *Charles*, her Son, was a Child, and at that time King *Ferdinand* was gone to *Naples*. Tho' the form above mention'd had been pitch'd upon, yet every one seeking his own, and not the publick Interest, all things were in confusion. The Queen being distracted, was rather a hindrance than any help towards a Settlement. The Emperor, as Grandfather to Prince *Charles*, demanded

Year of
Christ.

1506.

Year of
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- ded to have the Government put into his Hands, and offer'd to come into Spain, but he was far off, and had too much other business, besides that being a stranger, no body approv'd of him. *Toledo, Cordova, Madrid* and several other places mutiny'd, and there was no Body to quell these Disorders. At length
1507. on the 21th of *August* 1507, King *Ferdinand* came into *Castile*, and was met by many of the Nobility. On the 28th he met the Queen, his Daughter, and presently took upon him the full Power, as Governor for her, and began to suppress such of the great Ones, as would not submit to him. At *Cordova* some of the Commonalty were Executed; and the Marques *del Priego* banish'd that City for ever. In *July* 1508 Count *Peter Navarre* sail'd from *Malaga* with a Fleet to suppress the Pyrates of *Velez de la Gomera*, in *Africk*, where landing he took the Fort of *Penon* standing in an Island opposite to the Town, and Commanding it, and all the Harbour. Soon after a conspiracy of several of the Nobility against King *Ferdinand* was discover'd and disappointed, and most of them reconcil'd to him. In
1509. *February* 1509 Queen *Joanna* was remov'd to *Tordesillas*, where she continu'd as long as she liv'd. There were now great Preparations making for the Conquest of *Africk*, 14000 Men, Horse and Foot rendezvouz'd at *Carthagena*, under the Command of Count *Peter Navarre*, besides a great number of Volunteers. In the Fleet were 100 Gallies, and 80 other Vessels. They sail'd from *Carthagena* on the 16th of *May*, and the next day came to an Anchor in the Port of *Marsalquivir*, where they

Tear of
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they landed. It was declar'd they were to at-
tack Oran, a City containing 6000 Inhabi-
tants. They march'd towards it, and in the
way defeated a Body of 12000 *Infidels*, that
had posted themselves on the Hills to prevent
their coming to the Town. Whilst these fled,
others coming out of the City renew'd the
fight, but having left the place almost na-
ked, a Party of *Spaniards* took that advan-
tage, and Scaling the Walls entred it, then
falling out, the *Infidels* were hemm'd in on
both sides, so that 4000 were kill'd and 5000 ta-
ken. This success was the more valuable, be-
cause the next day, such a Multitude of *Moors*
came from *Tremezen*, to secure the place as
would have rendred the attacking of it im-
practicable. Encourag'd by this good Fortune,
on the first of *January* 1510, another Fleet
sail'd from *Twica*, with about 5000 Men,
commanded by the same Count *Peter Navarro*.
They came before *Bugia* on the Eve of the *Epi-*
phany, 10000 *Infidels* came down to hinder
their Landing, whom the Cannon soon made
retire to the Hills, whence they were drove
by the Christians into the City. Who fol-
lowing their good Fortune, scal'd the Walls
and entred the place, where they found no
opposition, the King and his Men running
out at one end, as they came in at the other.
Not content with this, the Earl March'd 8
Leagues into the Country after the King,
and there put him to Flight, which struck
such a Terror into all the Towns along the
Coast, that very many submitted, and pro-
mis'd to pay a Tribute; amongst the rest the
Famous City for *Pyrats* *Algier*, since then
grown

1510.

Year of
Christ.

grown Powerful, and Terrible to Spain, and even the King's of *Tunex, Tremoxen* and *Moragan* engag'd to pay an acknowledgmen. In *June* the Earl being reinforced, so that he made 14000 Men, Landed them at *Tripoli*, and having routed a like Number of Infidels, who came to oppose his Landing entred that City, which yet he was not Master of without difficulty, the *Moors* disputing every Street, so that above 5000 of them were kill'd, and no small number of Christians. Another Fleet was fitted at *Malaga*, to carry *D. Garcia de Toledo* to Command in *Africk*, King *Ferdinand* intending to make use of Count *Peter Navarro* in his Wars in *Italy*. However they both together Landed about 8000 Men at *Gelout*, an Island near 100 Leagues West of *Tripoli*; so close to the continent, that it join'd to it by a Bridge, is about 16 Miles in length. Sandy, has never a Town but only scatter'd Houses, and a Castle, in which the Lord lives, *D. Garcia* having divided his Men into 3 parts, advanc'd with one of them, and the *Moore* who had but 2000 Foot, and 100 Horse, and those ill Arm'd, was ready to submit; but finding that the Christians after Marching 2 Leagues were so spent with the violent Heat, that some of them dropt down, and others scatter'd about to seek for Water, he fell upon, and soon put them to Flight, killing 4000, and among them *D. Garcia* their General, with several other Persons of Note. The Earl *Peter Navarro* sav'd the rest, causing two Batallions, which were in the Reer, to make head against the Infidels, and then Shipping them off. In *January*

1511

1511

1511, King *Ferdinand* went to *Sevil*, to forward the preparations for carrying on the War in *Africk*, being resolv'd to revenge the loss sustain'd at *Gelves*. Yet all this was lay'd aside, for the Pope being threaten'd by the King of *France*, and the Emperor, he engag'd in his assistance, and accordingly sent the Forces he had provided for *Africk* into *Italy*, where a League was concluded between the Pope, King *Ferdinand*, and the State of *Venice*, for the Defence of the Church. The *Spanish* Forces there, join'd those of the Pope, and entred upon Action, the beginning of the next Year 1512, and besieg'd *Bologna* in vain. Nothing else of Note, was done there at this time by them. The King of *Navarre* was in strict allyance with *France*, and could not be remov'd. Therefore the Pope on the 18th of *February* pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, giving his Dominions to any that would Conquer them; which Judgment was suppos'd to be procur'd by King *Ferdinand*, who was wholly intent upon joyning that Kingdom to the rest of his Dominions, and us'd all Arts to get that King into his Power. The *French* having in *Italy* besieg'd *Ravenna*, the Confederate Army Commanded by the Vice-Roy of *Naples*, came to the releif of that important place. Both Armies were inclinable enough to Fight, and accordingly were easily brought together. The Battle was resolutely Fought, and lasted 5 Hours, but at last the Confederates were over-thrown, with the loss of many great Men kill'd, and taken, among the latter were the Marquess

Year of
Christ.

1511.

1512.

Year of
Christ.

of Pescara, and Count Peter Navarro. The French tho victorious, bought their Success so dear, that their King, when he receiv'd the Account of it is reported to have said, such another Victory would undo him. The Duke de Nemours General of the French, and several other great Men were kill'd. In Spain King Ferdinand being resolv'd to make himself Master of the Kingdom of Navarre, gave no ear to that King's Embassador; who came to endeavour to procure some Composition, but having obtain'd Supplies from the Cortes of Aragon sent Orders to the Duke of Alva, who was in Biscany with 1000 Men at Arms, 1500 Light Horse, and 6000 Foot, to march to Pamplona. He entred that Kingdom on the 21th of July, and had the Capital City Pamplona immediately surrendred to him, and all other places offer'd to do the same. Upon this the King sent Commissioners to the Duke, who resign'd up the whole Kingdom to King Ferdinand in trust, but at the same time he went away himself to Paris, having put Saveterre beyond the Mountains into the hands of the French, who were marching to his Assistance under the Command of the Duke of Longueville. Mean while, King Ferdinand pretending the late Treaty was broke by King John, oblig'd all the People of Navarre to swear Allegiance to him, as to their lawful Sovereign. The Duke of Alva pass'd the Mountains, and possess'd himself of S. John de Pied de Porte, which secur'd a considerable Pass of the Mountains call'd Valderroncal. King John of Navarre, with the French Forces march'd through the other Pass, call'd

Valderroncal,

Valderroncal, defeating some Troops that lay to oppose him. This News being brought to the Duke of *Alva*, he repass'd the Mountains at *Valderroncas*. The French loiter'd away some time before they came to *Pamplona*, so that the Spaniards had leasure to secure it, and the Season of the Year being advanced when they sat down before it, they were forced to raise their Siege, and return into France. Thus ended the War of *Navarre*, all People submitting to King *Ferdinand*, and that Kingdom has ever since continu'd under the Dominion of the King of Spain. Whilst these things were acting in *Navarre*, Monsieur de *Lautrec* entred *Guipuscoa*, with another Body of French, and laid Siege to *S. Sebastians*, which was so well defended, that he was oblig'd to return to *Guienne*. Nor were the Arms of Spain less successful in *Italy*, for they took *Bressa*, and *Florence*; *Siena* and *Luca* join'd a Confederacy with them. After these Successes a Truce was concluded between France and Spain for a Year, and that time expiring, was renew'd for a Year longer in order to settle an absolute Peace. Thus the two Years 1513, and 1514 pass'd without any considerable Action. In 1515 King *Ferdinand* appointed the Cortes of all his Dominions to meet, and sent his Queen to hold those of *Aragon*, *Catalonia*, and *Valencia*, whilst he held those of *Castile* himself. His principal design was to raise Money for the War he expected: *Castile* gave 150 Millions of *Maravedies*, which about 78125 Pounds Sterling. This was granted on account that *Navarre* should be united to the Crown of *Castile*, as in effect it

Year of
Christ.

1513.

1514.

1515.

Year of
Christ.

was, whereas before this time it was united to *Aragon*. King *Ferdinand* had been long indispos'd, and his Sickness, at this time, was so violent, that he was one night given over for dead, yet as soon as somewhat recover'd, he went into *Aragon*, thinking to prevail with the *Cortes* to give him Money, but was disappointed, and return'd to *Madrid* in *Autumn*. There being Jealous that the Great Captain and some other Noblemen, intended to go away for *Flanders* to Prince *Charles*, he order'd the Great Captain to be apprehended, who falling Sick about that time escap'd this disgrace, and not long after dy'd. The King's Distemper, which was a Dropsy, grew upon him so fast, that it plainly appear'd, he had not long to live, therefore he made his Will, and prepar'd himself for Death, and departed this Life on *Wednesday* the 23th of *January* 1516. between one and two in the Morning. In his Will he appointed his Daughter Queen *Foanna* Heiress of all his Dominions, and Prince *Charles* her Son, Governor, but till he came into *Spain*, the Arch-Bishop of *Zaragoza* was to Govern *Aragon*, and the Cardinal of *Spain, Castile*. This was all punctually observ'd, only *Adrian* Dean of *Louvain*, producing Prince *Charles* his Commission, was admitted to equal Share in the Administration with the Cardinal. Here we must put an end to this Reign, because tho' King *Ferdinand* was only Governor, and his Daughter Queen *Foanna* out liv'd him, yet after his Death Prince *Charles*, his Grandson, and her Son was presently receiv'd as King, and Govern'd as such, his Mother being altogether incapable

ble of Government, and shut up as a Person Distracted. The time her Husband liv'd, and King *Ferdinand* rul'd in her Name was 13 Years, which is the Term to be allotted this Reign, for it began in the Year 1504, when her Mother dy'd, and ended in 1516, when her Son came into *Spain*. She had Issue by her Husband King *Philip*.

Year of
Christ:

1516.

Charles her Successor and Emperor.

Ferdinand, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, afterwards Emperor, and King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, from whom the present Emperor is Descended.

Ellenor first Married to *Emanuel*, King of *Portugal*, and after his Death to *Francis* King of *France*, but had no Issue.

Mary Married to *Lewis* King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, had no Children.

Elizabeth Married to *Christian*, the 2d King of *Denmark*.

Catherine, Born after the Death of her Father, Married to King *John* the 3d of *Portugal*.

Year of
Christ.



CHAP. XV.

From the Year 1516, till 1556, containing the Reign of

Charles 78th King.

- F**irst of the Name in Spain, Son to King Philip the First, and his Wife Queen Joanna, was Born at Gant in Flanders, on the Feast of St. Mathias 1500, and his Grand-Father King Ferdinand Dying, as was laid above, he came into Spain in the Year 1517, and was Proclaim'd King, notwithstanding his Mother was still Living, her Indisposition rendring her unfit for any Government. This Year the Empire of the Egyptian Sultans was over-thrown, and Martin Luther, in Revenge, because the publishing of a Jubilee in Germany was Committed to the Dominicans, he being an Augustin Frier, broach'd new opinions. The following Year 1518, Ellenor, Sister to King Charles, was Married to Emanuel, King of Portugal. The Arch-Bishoprick of Toledo, because of its immoderate greatness was design'd to be divided, and the Popes Bull obtain'd to that effect, yet many Difficulties Occurring, it was laid aside. Maximilian the Emperor departed this Life on the 12th of January 1519. The Electors soon after meeting at Francfort, tho' there were several

several Candidates, Unanimously made choice of *Charles King of Spain*, who was the 5th Emperor of that Name, and one of the greatest that ever enjoy'd the Imperial Dignity. The News of this Election was brought to him at *Barcelona*, from whence he cross'd all *Spain* to *Coruna*, in *Galicia*, and in *May*, 1520, Sail'd for *Flanders*. At *Aquisgran*, he receiv'd the first Crown of the Empire, at the Hands of the Bishop of *Cologne*. There he Resign'd to his Brother *Ferdinand*, all *Austria*, and the other Hereditary Dominions of his Grand-Father. The Government of *Spain* was Committed to Cardinal *Adrian*, the Constable *D. Inigo de Velasco*, and *Henry Enriquez de Admiral*. These were no way Defective in their Administration, yet could not prevent the Commons from breaking out into open Rebellion. Their cry was the same as all Rebels use, Evil Councillors carrying out of Mony, and Preferment of Strangers. This Rebellion was call'd *Las Comunidades*, or the Commons War; because carry'd on altogether by them without any of the Nobility to back it. For the principal Leaders of the Rebels were *D. Antony de Acuna*, Bishop of *Zamora*, and *John de Padilla* a Gentleman of *Toledo*. The Loyallists and they had several small Engagements with various success, but about the end of this Year, the Mutiniers lost *Tordesillas*, which they had Fortify'd, and there kept Queen *Joanna*. On the 23th of *April* following, the Battle of *Villalar* was Fought, the Rebels entirely Defeated, and their Ring-leaders *Padilla*, *Bravo*, and *Maldonado*, taken and Executed, as also the Bishop, who was

Year of
Christ.

1520,

Year of
Christ.

Hang'd by *Alcalde Ronquillo*. *D. Maria Pacheco*, Wife to *Padilla*, Headed the Remainder of the Rebels, but they could do nothing of Note. Another Rebellion broke out in *Valencia*; call'd of the *Germanats*, which was suppress'd by the Duke of *Segorbe*. Another War ensu'd in *Navarre*, where King *Ferdinand* had Demolish'd all places of strength, and the Forces and Artillery were drawn away against the Rebels of *Castile*. *Francis* King of *France*, laid hold of this opportunity to restore *Henry d'Albret*, the rightful King to that Kingdom, and in the Year 1521, sent an Army to effect it, under the Command of *Andrew L'Esparre*, who made himself Master of the whole Kingdom, and Capital City of *Pamplona*, without any opposition, only the Castle of that City was Defended by *Ignatius*, of *Loyala*, a Man of a Noble Family, afterwards Founder of the Order of the *Jesuits*, whose Leg being broke by a Stone struck up by a Cannon Ball, the place was Surrendred. The *French* General not content with *Navarre*, entred *Castile*, and laid Siege to *Logrono*, but the Forces of *Castile* coming to its Relief, they were forced to quit it, and soon after were overthrown near *Pamplona*, and thus the whole Kingdom of *Navarre*, return'd under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, with the same ease it had been lost. To Revenge this Afront, another Body of *French* enter'd *Biscay*, and took *Fuenterabia*, but were soon oblig'd to return home and quit that place too. Cardinal *Adrian*, one of the Governors of *Spain*, was chosen Pope in 1522, and granted the King of *Spain*, and his

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Year of
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his Successors full Authority of Electing and presenting Bishops within their Dominions, as also the perpetual administration of the Mastership of the 3 Military Orders, which they had before, but for a time. In February this Year, the Rebels were overthrown, and the City *Toledo* Recover'd. King *Charles* now Emperor, left his Brother *Ferdinand* his Vicar in Germany, and came into *Spain* in July. The *French* having made themselves Masters of a great part of the Dukedom of *Millan*, were in the Year 1524, so closely beset by the Imperial Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Bourbon*, that they were forced for want of Provisions, to Fight, and receiv'd such an overthrow, that very few of them return'd into *France*. The Duke of *Bourbon* and Marques of *Pescara*, encourag'd by this Success, laid Siege to *Marseilles*, but when they had spent 6 Weeks before it, retir'd with great Precipitation, hearing that King *Francis* was coming to the Relief of it, with a mighty Army. The King hastily pass'd the *Alpes*, took *Milan* and other places, and laid Siege to *Parvia*. On the 24th of February, 1525, the Duke of *Bourbon*, who Commanded the Imperial Army, gave him Battle there, put all the Army to the Rout, and took him Prisoner. He was sent into *Spain*, and there kept in the Castle of *Madrid*, till January following 1526, when by means of his Mother, the Queen Regent of *France*, an Alliance was Concluded between him and the Emperor, on these Conditions: That the *Flemings* should no longer appeal to the King of *France*: That he should quit all pretensions to *Milan*, *Genoa* and *Aste*: That he

1524.

1525.

1526.

Year of
Christ.

1527.

1528.

he should restore *Burgundy*: That he should Marry *Ellenor* the Emperor's Sister, Dowager of *Portugal*, and have 200000 Ducats with her: That he should Pardon *Charles* Duke of *Bourbon*, &c. These Articles Sign'd, King *Francis* was releas'd, leaving his Sons *Francis* the Dauphin, and *Henry* the Younger, as Hostages, for Performance of them. On the 3d of *March*, this Year, the Emperor Married *Elizabeth*, Eldest Sister to the King of *Portugal*, Pope *Clement* the 7th, being Offended at the Emperor, entred into a League with the *French* and *Venetians*, against him. This cost him Dear, for the Ensuing Year 1527, the Duke of *Bourbon*, having Routed his Forces, assaulted *Rome*, and tho' he was himself Kill'd by a Shot from the Walls, yet his Men entred the City, and Plundered it, and then laid Siege to the Castle of *Sant Angelo*, whither the Pope and Cardinals had retir'd.

An. 1528. the three Estates Assembled at *Madrid*, Swore the Emperor's Son *Philip* Heir to the Crown. The Emperor Complain'd the *French* King had broke his Word, who thereupon sent him a Challenge, which he accepted, and sent again to appoint the place, but the King would not open his Letter, or hear his Messenger. Monsieur de *Lautrec*, the *French* General, march'd through *Italy*, and lay'd Siege to *Naples*, but the Plague destroy'd him and great part of his Army, the rest were made Prisoners, or Dispers'd. The Emperor desiring to receive the Imperial Crown, made his Peace with the Pope, renew'd the League with the *French* King, and compos'd the Differences with *Portugal*, concerning

gerving the *Molucco* Islands. This done he pass'd
 over to *Italy* by Sea. The Solemnity of the
 Coronation was perform'd at *Bolonia*, the Pope
 himself Crowning him on *S. Mathias's* day in
 the Year 1530. The Imperial Forces be-
 sieg'd *Florence*, and not only restor'd the
 family of *Medicis*, but made *Alexander de*
Medicis Duke, and his Posterity hold it to
 this Day. The Electors of the Empire be-
 ing Summon'd to meet at *Cologn*, Ann. 1531
 chose *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, King
 of the *Romans*. The next Year 1532 the Diet
 met at *Ratisbon*, and Liberty of Conscience
 being granted to the *Lutheran* reformers,
 they join'd with the *Catholicks*, in raising
 Forces to oppose the *Turks*, who threatned *Hun-*
gary, 20000 Horse, and 80000 Foot were rais'd,
 and encamp'd near *Vienna*; yet all this Great
 Power did nothing, for the *Turks* having
 ravag'd *Hungary*, return'd home without
 coming to a Battle. *Andrew Doria* who com-
 manded the Imperial Fleet was more success-
 ful, for he took *Coron* and *Modon* in the *Mo-*
rea. After the Campaign the Emperor, re-
 turn'd into *Italy*, and at *Bolonia* concluded
 a League with the Pope against the *Turks*
 propos'd the calling a General Councel, and
 consulted how to keep the *French* out of
Italy. The Pope was not real, for as soon
 as the Emperor was gone into *Spain*, he met
 the King of *France* at *Marseilles*, but all his
 projects were destroy'd by Death, which soon
 after snatch'd him away in *September* 1534, and
 in *October* following, *Paul* the 3d, was cho-
 sen his Successor. On the 30th of *May* 1535,
 the Emperor Sail'd with a mighty Fleet from

Year of
 Christ.

1530.

1531.

1532.

1534.

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Year of
Christ.

Barcelona to restore *Muleasse* King of *Tunez*, who had lost that Kingdom, and Fled to him for Protection. Prince *Luis* of *Portugal* brought some *Galleons* to join him. They had fair Weather, at their first Landing, took the strong Castle of *Golletta*, and in July following, the City *Tunez*. *Muleasse* was put into Possession of the City. *D. Bernardin de Mendosa* was left with a Garrison of 1000 Men to secure the Castle. Then the Emperor Sail'd to *Sicily*, and from thence to *Naples*. He made not any long stay there, but went away to *Rome*, where he bitterly complain'd of the King of *France*, before the Pope and Cardinals; and was so highly incens'd, that he challeng'd him to Fight Hand to Hand on *Easter Monday* following.

1536. After his departure from *Rome*, he gather'd a Powerful Army, with which he entred *France*, and laid Siege to *Marseilles*, where he Gain'd no Honour, being forc'd to quit that enterprize without having done any thing remarkable. Ann. 1537 the Diet of the Empire, met at *Worms*, where an edict was publish'd against the *Lutherans*, but to no effect, for they were then up in Arms, resolving to try the Truth of their Religion by dint of Sword; for tho' a General Council was propos'd, they would not hear of it, excepting against the Pope and Bishops as Judges, and excluding all Persons that ought to sit in a Council, except themselves. The Pope, Emperor, and *Venetians* joyn'd in a League against the *Turks*, and appointed a Conference with the King of *France* at *Nice* in *Provence*, that he might not ob-

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fruct the good Work they had in Hand. ^{Year of}
 Accordingly they met in *May 1538*, and af- ^{Christ}
 ter much debate, agreed upon a Truce for 
 10 Years, for they could not conclude upon ^{1538.}
 an absolute Peace. The Emperor and King
 of *France*, tho' both at *Nice*, did not see one
 another, but as the Emperor return'd to
Spain, he met the *French King* at *Aiques*
Mortes, where they were together 2 days,
 and had much discourse in Private, yet con-
 cluded no great matter, but that the King
 should Pardon *Andrew Doria*, for having
 gone over from his to the Emperor's Ser-
 vice, and should again receive him into
 Favour. *Doria* being Admiral of the Con-
 federate Fleet took from the *Turks*, *Castel-*
novvo in the Gulph of *Larta* in *Albania*, but
Barbarossa with the *Turkish Fleet*, put him to
 flight, and recover'd *Castelnovo*, destroying
 most of the Garrison. Thus all the great
 Preparations came to nothing; and the *Ve-*
netians concluded a Truce with the *Turks*,
 which produced a lasting Peace. *Elizabeth*
 the Empress dy'd at *Toledo*, on the 1st of
May 1539, and was Bury'd at *Granada*. ^{1539.}
 In *Flanders* the City *Gant* Rebel'd, on Ac-
 count of an imposition towards carrying on
 the War, in the Year 1540. The Emperor
 to be there the sooner, took his way thro'
France; was met on the Borders, by that ^{1540.}
 King's 2 Sons, *Henry* and *Charles*; and the
 King himself accompany'd him from *Orle-*
ans to *Paris*. The Emperor was much reflect-
 ed upon, for puting himself into the Power
 of his Enemy, but his Generous Spirit, made
 him fear nothing that was base from a Chri-
 stian

Year of
Christ.

1541.

stian Prince. Being come to *Gant*, he soon quell'd the Rebellion, Punish'd some of the Ring-leaders, and built a Citadel to keep that place in Awe. On the 12th of September, *D. Bernardin de Mendoca*, General of the Spanish Gallies, over-threw the *Turks*, near the Island *Alboran*. After pacifying *Gant*, the Emperor went into *Germany* in 1541, to endeavour to reconcile the differences about Religion. Many disputes were held and continu'd a considerable time, till the Diet met at *Ratisbon* in April where they were again renew'd, but nothing was concluded. The Diet being broke up, the Emperor went again into *Italy*, and conferr'd with the Pope at *Luca*, about calling a General Council. Thence he went to *Genoa*; where *Andrew Doria* had a great Fleet in readines to go over to *Algiers*. All the Pope's perswasions could not prevail with the Emperor, to make him desist from that expedition, tho' the season was far advanc'd. They came upon the Coast of *Africk* in October; and having lost many Men, and a considerable part of the Fleet in a Storm, the Emperor retir'd with the rest to *Bugia*, and thence to *Carthagen*. Two Embassadors the King of *France* was sending to the Great *Turk*, as they Travel'd thro' *Italy* in disguise, were taken by some Spanish Souldiers, and drown'd in the River *Po*. This so incens'd the King, that he immediately Invaded *Flanders* in the Year 1542. At the same time his Son *Henry* the Dauphin, laid Siege to *Perpignan* on the Borders of *Spain*. The Garrison made a brave Defence, in a Sally nail'd his Guns, and Succours com-

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Year of
Christ.

1543.

1544.

ing to releive the place, he was forc'd to raise the Siege. The Emperor leaving his Son Philip to Govern Spain, Sail'd over into Italy, and had another conference with the Pope about a General Council which was already appointed to meet at Trent. The King of France this Year 1543, again Invaded the low Countries. The Great Pyrat Barbarossa, after scouring the Coast of Italy, put into Toulon, where joyning with the Duke D' Enguien, they both together attack'd the City Nice, near the State of Genoa. They made themselves Masters of the City, but could not reduce the Castle, tho' they continu'd most part of the Summer before it. Therefore hearing that Andrew Doria was coming to releive it, they return'd to Toulon. Barbarossa having Winter'd at Toulon, the next Year 1544, in his return towards the Levant, took, Plunder'd and Burnt the City Pati in Sicily, and the City and Island of Lippari, did much harm along the Coast of Italy, and carry'd away many Thousand Souls into Slavery. The Duke D' Enguien, entred Millan with an Army, and the Marquess del Gasto March'd to oppose him. On the 14th of April they met near Carigno. and Fought, the Spaniards were over-thrown, but yet the French could not make themselves Masters of that Duke-dome. A League had been concluded between the Emperor and King of England, against France, in pursuance whereof, the Emperor Invaded France by way of Flanders; took several Towns, and came so near Paris, that many People abandon'd that City. The King of England took Bologna, but presently

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 1545. ly after a Peace was concluded. On the
 13th of October 1545, the Council of Trent
 was open'd. The following Year, there
 were great disputes in Germany concerning
 Religion, but these proving ineffectual, both
 parties had recourse to Arms. The Empe-
 ror having gather'd Forces from all Parts,
 Encamp'd near *Londshut*, the Enemy advan-
 ced with a strong Army to *Ingolstadt*, and
 were Commanded by the Duke of *Saxony*,
 they Canonaded the Imperial Army, then
 much inferior to theirs, but did no great
 Execution. The Emperor being reinforc'd
 from *Flanders* March'd off, the *Lutherans* still
 keeping in the Rear, till hearing that Duke
Maurice of *Saxony* was possessing himself of
 that Country, with Forces from King *Fer-*
dinand, they return'd to secure their own.
 This made some Princes and Cities sensible
 of their Weakness, and therefore they submit-
 ted to the Emperor. At the beginning of
 1547. 1547, Duke *Frederick* of *Saxony*, recover'd
 all the places taken from him by his Cousin
Maurice, except *Lipstat*. The Emperor being
 joyn'd by his Brother, *Ferdinand* March'd to-
 wards *Saxony*. On the 24th of April, he
 pass'd the River *Elbe*, upon the Enemy who
 endeavour'd to retire, but being hotly pur-
 su'd, were forc'd to a Battle, which lasted till
 Night, and ended in the intire defeat of the
Lutherans, the Duke of *Saxony* being taken,
 and many of his Men cut off. After this
 Victory the Landgrave submitted, and these
 two Princes who were the Heads of the Re-
 bellion being secur'd, the rest were soon
 brought under. *Phillip* Prince of *Spain* being
 order'd

order'd to come into *Flanders*, in 1548, *Maximilian* Son to King *Ferdinand*, was sent over to Govern *Spain*, and to Marry the Princess *Mary* his Cousin German, and Daughter to the Emperor: On the First of October 1549, *Maximilian* who then Govern'd *Spain* had a Daughter Born, whom he call'd *Anne*. On the 10th of the same Month *Pope Paul* dy'd at *Rome*. The Vice Roy of *Sicily*, *John de Vega* on the 9th of September 1550, took the City call'd *Africa* on the Coast of *Africk* from the *Pyrat Dragut*, it was formerly call'd *Leptus*, but after all to save Charges, he demolish'd it. At *Ausburg* in *Germany* the Diet met, but nothing was there concluded. In May 1551, the Council of *Trent* before interrupted, met again. Prince *Philip* after the Diet at *Ausburg*, return'd into *Spain*. *Henry* King of *France*, made War in *Flanders* and *Milan*. The *Turkish* Fleet on the Coast of *Sicily*, took the Town and Castle of *Augusta* near *Catania*. Then they Sail'd to *Malta*, and thence to *Tripoli* on the Coast of *Africk*, which was deliver'd to them, by the Knights of *Malta*. In April 1552 Duke *Maurice* of *Saxony*, the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, and all the *Lutherans* appear'd in Arms against the Emperor, and Seiz'd the City *Treves*, and the *French* taking part with them over-ran *Lorraine*. The Emperor not being prepar'd to withstand such a Storm, releas'd *Fredrick* of *Saxony*, and the Landgrave of *Hess*, which pacify'd Duke *Maurice*, and Pardon'd the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who was willing to Submit. Then he bent his Forces against *France*, and lay'd siege to *Metz*, but was forc'd by bad Weather to

Year of
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1548.

1549.

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1552.

Year of
Christ.

- defist. The Holy *S. Francis Xavierius*. Apostle of *India*, a Native of *Navarre* dy'd this year on the Coast of *China*. The *Turkish Fleet* meeting *Andrew Doria* near the Island *Ponca*, overthrew him, and took 7 of his Gallies. At *Siena* the People turn'd out the *Spanish Garrison* plac'd there by the Emperor, and prepar'd themselves for a Siege, which *D. Peter de Toledo* lay'd to it the next Year 1553, where he dy'd, and his Forces return'd to *Naples*, upon the approach of the *Turkish Fleet* to that place. The Infidels being disappointed here, Sail'd over to *Corfica* and possess'd themselves of part of it. *Joanna* the Emperor's Daughter was Marry'd to *John Prince of Portugal*, who dy'd within less than a Year at *Lisbon*, on the 2d of *February* 1554, and on the Twentieth of the same Month, the Princess was deliver'd of a Son call'd *Sebastian*, who was afterwards King of *Portugal*. On the 25th of *July*, Prince *Philip*; to whom his Father the Emperor had before resign'd the Kingdom of *Naples* and Dukedome of *Sicily*, was Solemnly Marry'd at *Winchester*, to Queen *Mary of England*. The Imperial Forces again laid Siege to *Siena*, and overthrew the *French* that came to releive the Place, under the Command of *Peter Strozzi*, a banish'd *Florentine*. *Siena* was at last surrendred to the Emperor, in the Year 1555. He now grown weary of the Vanities of the World, and desiring to give the rest of his time to the Service of God, and care of his Soul, at the latter end of this Year, resign'd up his Kingdoms to his Son *Philip*, and the following Year the Empire to his Brother *Ferdinand*. This done,

he Sail'd over into *Spain*, and chose for his retreat, the Monastery of *St. Justa* of the order of *S. Heirome*, in the Territory of *Plasencia*, where he led a holy Life for two Years, and then dy'd, having gain'd greater Honour by freely abdicating, than by his acquiring the Empire. He Reign'd 40 Years, liv'd 58, and dy'd in 1558. His only Wife, was *Elizabeth* 1558. Daughter to *Emanuel*, King of *Portugal*, by her he had Issue,

Phillip, his Successor.

Ferdinand and *John*, who dy'd Infants.

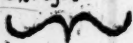
Mary, Marry'd to her own Cousin German, *Maximilian* the Emperor, Son to *Ferdinand* the Emperor,

Joanna Marry'd to *John*, Prince of *Portugal* and Mother to the unfortunate King *Sebastian*.

Illegitimate the Emperor, had *D. John* of *Austria*, who afterwards Commanded at the Battle of *Lepanto*, in which the *Turks* were overthrown with great Slaughter; 15000 Christians releas'd, and a great number of Gallies taken, Sunk and Burnt. He Commanded the expedition against *Tunex* in the Year 1573, and was after that Governor of the low Countries, where he dy'd.

Margaret Marry'd to *Alexander de Medicis*, who was thereupon made Duke of *Florence*. After his Death, she was Wife to *Osavins* *Farnesius* Prince of *Parma*.

Year of
Christ.



CHAP. XVI.

From the Year 1556, till the Year
1598, containing the Reign of,

Philip, 79th King.

THE 1d of the Name, Son to the Emperor *Charles* the 5th, and the first King of *Spain* of that Name, and his Wife the Empress *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *Emanuel* of *Portugal*, was Born at *Valladolid*, An. 1527. Sworn Heir to the Crown in 1528, and by his Fathers Voluntary Resignation, came to the Crown in 1556, or rather the latter end of the precedent Year. In February he Concluded a Truce with *France* for 5 Years, which came to nothing, for he undertook to protect the House of *Colonna*, against the Pope, with whom the *French* were in League, and therefore sent an Army to *Naples*, where most of it Perish'd by the Plague. The City *Siena* was given by the Catholick King to the Duke of *Florence*, under whom it still continues. The War that broke out between *France* and *Spain*, was carried on with various success in 1557. In *Flanders* the Forces of *Spain* laid Siege to *S. Quintin*, and the *French* coming to relieve it, were over-thrown by *Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, the Spanish General, with very great Slaughter, and many persons

Year of
Christ's

persons of Note taken Prisoners. King Philip came soon after to the Siege, and took the Town by Assault, and in it several considerable Persons, among whom was Coligni, the French Admiral, then Governor of that place, and afterwards a great Incendiary in France. In Italy the Duke of Alva possels'd himself of the greatest part of the Pope's Dominions, and might have taken Rome, which oblig'd the Pope to conclude a Peace upon reasonable Terms. In Spain there was extraordinary scarcity of Corn. The Plague broke out at Murcia, in the Year 1558, spread thence to Valencia, then to Burgos, and and so through most of Spain, and many Thousands Dy'd of it; and some Years pass'd before the Country was quite clear of it. The War continu'd in Flanders, where the French receiv'd so great an over-throw at Graveling, that they presently promoted a Treaty of Peace, The Renown'd Emperor Charles the 5th, Dy'd at the place of his retirement, on the 21th of September. His Body deposited there for some Years, was afterwards Buried at the Escorial. About the beginning of the 1559, Peace was Concluded betwixt France and Spain, and in pursuance to it, King Philip of Spain, on the 22th of August, by Proxy, Married Elizabeth, Eldest Daughter to the King of France. Not long after King Philip arriv'd in Spain, out of Flanders, and on the 31th of January, 1560, Consummated the Marriage with the said Lady Elizabeth, at Guadalajara, but the great Solemnity of the Wedding was kept at Toledo, whither the King and Queen went from

1558,

1558,

1560,

near of
Christ.

- Guadalajara. The Duke of Medina Celi, Vice-Roy of Sicily, took the Island of Gelves, but being there surpriz'd by the Turkish Fleet, lost most of his own, had one of his Sons taken, and escap'd himself with much Difficulty. The Council of Trent, after several Disappointments Assembled again in 1562. January, 1562. There hapned such a Violent Storm in the Port de la Herradura, in the Night, that 22 Gallies were cast away with their General D. John de Mendoca. The Council of Trent broke up in December, 1563. Oran and Mazalquirir, were both besieg'd by Salarræoz, King of Argiers, and bravely Defended by their Governors, the Earl of Alcaudete, of the former, and his Brother D. Martin de Cordova, of the latter. D. John de Mendoca, General of the Gallies of Spain, coming in time, rais'd the Siege. D. Garcia de Toledo, on the 6th of September, 1564, took the strong Castle call'd El Penon, formerly Built by Count Peter Navarro, but at this time possess'd by the Moors. It is Seated near the City Velez, on the Coast of Afriek. Queen Elizabeth of Spain having obtain'd the King her Husband's leave, went to Bayonne in 1565, to see her Mother and Brothers, and stay'd with them 17 Days. In Spain several Synods were held in pursuance to the Decrees of the Council of Trent. In November the Body of S. Eugenius, the first Bishop of Toledo was brought to that City from S. Denis, near Paris, and receiv'd with all imaginable Pomp. Margaret Dutchess of Parma, the King's Bastard Sister, Govern'd the Low Countries for him in the Year 1566, the Mu-

tinous

tinuous Reformers, Despis'd her, because she was a Woman, Committed several Acts of Rebellion, and Horrid Sacrileges against the Churches. The Rebellion in the Low Countries Increasing, the Duke of *Alva* was sent thither by the King, to endeavour to quench that Flame, which he rather increas'd by apprehending the Counts *Horn* and *Egmont*. The Princess *Margaret* went away for *Italy*. The principal Ringleader of the Rebels in those Countries was the Prince of *Orange*, who fearing what he deserv'd, fled, and having Gather'd a good Force in 1566, made Head against the Duke, but was forced to retire. In *June*, the Counts *Horn* and *Egmont* were Executed, but it is generally believ'd very wrongfully. In the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, the *Moriscoes*, that is, those that are Descended from *Moors*, broke out into Rebellion. The Marquess *de Mondejar* over-threw them seven times, and at last *D. John* of *Austria*, entirely subdu'd them. To take from them all the Power of Rebelling again, they were dispers'd throughout all *Castile*. *Charles* Prince of *Spain*, was this Year, by his Fathers Command, put to Death in Prison, where he had been some time confin'd, on account of some jealousy, King *Philip* had conceiv'd that he had a kindness for the Queen his Mother in Law, and aspir'd to the Crown. Ann. 1569, the War continu'd hot with the Rebels in the Low Countries, and much Blood was Spilt. The most Remarkable thing done in the Year 1570, was the Concluding the League between the Pope, the King of Spain, and

Year of
Christ.

1566.

1569.

1570.

Year of
Christ.

the *Venetians* against the *Turks*, who had taken *Cyprus* from the *Venetians*. It was agreed to fit out 200 Gallies, and maintain 50000 Foot, and 4000 Horse; the King of *Spain*, to be at half the charge, the *Venetians* to defray one third, and the Pope one sixth. D. *John* of *Austria*, was appointed Admiral and Generalissimo of the Fleet and Land Forces. In August 1571, the Confederate Fleet Rendezvouz'd in the Port of *Massina*, in *Sicily*, thence they Sail'd on the 10th of September, and steer'd their Course to the Islands *Echinades*, now call'd *Cucubares*, opposite to the Gulph of *Lepanto*, where they heard the *Turkish* Fleet lay. Prince *Andrew Doria*, who Commanded for the Pope, was in the Right, the *Venetian* Gallies in the Left, and D. *John* of *Austria*, with the *Spanish* in the Center. D. *Alvaro Bacan*, Marquess of *Santa Cruz*, Commanded 30 Gallies, which were left as a Reserve. The Enemy drew up at the Mouth of the Gulph in the Form of a Half-Moon. Six Galeasses, being the Forlorn of the Christians, Disorder'd the *Infidels*, then both Fleets engag'd. The Pirate *Vcbali* did much mischief upon the Right, and took Ten Gallies, but seeing the rest of the *Turkish* Fleet overthrown, he stood out to Sea, and got off with several of his Gallies. 200 *Turkish* Gallies were taken and Sunk, 25000 *Infidels* Kill'd, and 15000 *Christians* set at Liberty. This Battle was Fought on the 7th of October. In *Flanders* an Imposition of the 10th Penny on all Commodities for carrying on the War, together with their good Disposition towards it before, caus'd many places to Rebel, and found

found the Duke of *Alva* Employment enough all the following Year, 1572. The New Pope *Gregory* the 13th, did all he could to strengthen the League against the *Turks*, and a greater Fleet met at *Messina*, under *D. John* of *Austria*, than the Year before, yet he Loiter'd away the time, and did nothing with it. But in 1573, he Sail'd over from *Spain* to *Tunex*, where he restor'd *Muleasse*, Grandson to him mention'd in the time of the Emperor, *Charles* the Fifth, to his Kingdom. *Muley Hamet*, who had Usurp'd that Kingdom from him, was sent into *Sicily*. In 1574, the Duke of *Alva* was Recal'd from his Government of the *Neatherlands*, and *D. Luis de Requesens*, chief Commendary of *Castile*, Succeeded him in that Government. It was hop'd his Prudence and mild Disposition, would have appeas'd the People before Incens'd by the Duke of *Alva*'s Severity, but no Policy or Wisdom could reduce them, for they were bent upon Rebellion; the pretence of Religion drove them on to it, and nothing but Desolation pleas'd them. So they join'd with their Brethren in *France* and *Germany*. *D. John* of *Austria* in 1575, was by King *Philip* Appointed his Lieutenant over all his Dominions in *Italy*, with the Title of Vicar of them. *D. Luis de Requesens*, Governor of *Flanders*, dying in 1576 the States of that Country instead of Settling it broke out into open Rebellion against their King, and the better to carry on their Treason, sent for *Mathias*, the Emperor's Brother, giving him the Title of their Prince; but they abus'd him under that Name, which he perceiving, return'd into *Germany*.

Year of
Christ.

1572.

1573.

1574.

1575.

1576.

*Fear of
Christ.*

1587.

Germany. The Rebels besieg'd the Castle of *Antwerp*, where the *Spaniards* were mutinous, but this danger uniting them, they gather'd from other places, and making up 4000 Men, tho' there were 40000 able to bear Arms in the City, they broke into it, kill'd 14000, and plunder'd and set fire to the Houses. On the same day being the 4th of November, D. *John of Austria* came into *Flanders* to appease those Troubles, but it prov'd to little purpose, or rather fatal to the King's Interest. For the following Year he did nothing of moment, and in 1578, to please the Rebels, he consented that the *Spaniards* should be sent away, and Garrisons of the Natives put into all strong places, which was no sooner done, but they conspir'd to seize him, which he having notice of fled to *Namur*, now the only place left him, and recall'd the *Spaniards*, who were marching towards *Italy*. With them, and some other Forces he gather'd, the War was continu'd, and some small places recover'd, Death put an end to his Government in October, and *Alexander Farnesius*, Prince of *Parma*, Succeeded him, who prov'd the bravest General of that Age, and perform'd many noble Actions in those Provinces. The Rebels call'd in *Francois Duke of Alençon*, to their assistance, and gave him the Title of Protector of the *Neatherlands*, which afterwards he was forced to quit, finding they made a meer property of him. *Sebastian King of Portugal*, being kill'd in *Africk*, *Cardinal Henry*, his great Uncle, then near 80 Years of Age, succeeded in that Throne, and he being so aged, all that had any Pretensions to that Crown, began to

put

put in their Claims, and among them King *Philip* of *Spain*, as being the Son of *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of King *Emanuel*. The following Year 1580 to secure his Title by the Sword, he caus'd several Troops of *Italians*, *Spaniards*, and *Germans*, to march towards the Frontiers. At the same time he fail'd not to make the best Interest he could in *Portugal*, to have his Title admitted. Whilst this was doing, the old King and Cardinal *Henry* dy'd. The Duke of *Alva* was appointed General of the *Spanish* Forces, which were 12000 Foot, and 1500 Horse, the very Flower of the *Spanish* Army. He entred *Portugal*, and marching directly to *Lisbon*, routed *Antony*, the Bastard, who call'd himself King. The same *Antony* was again defeated near *Porto* by *Sancho Davila*, and so the whole Kingdom brought into Subjection with little cost, or effusion of Blood. King *Philip* was given over by his Physicians when this hapned, yet he recover'd, but the Queen, his Wife dy'd presently after. In the Year 1582, a *Biscainer* attempted to kill the Prince of *Orange*, at *Antwerp*, but missing, was torn to pieces. Not long after a *Burgundian* kill'd him in *Holland*. This Year Pope *Gregory* re-form'd the *Calender*, cutting off 10 days to reduce *Solstices* and *Equinoxes* to their former place. King *Philip* went into *Portugal* to settle that Kingdom, and left the Cardinal *Alberrus* to Govern there. In 1583 the *Tercera* Islands belonging to the Crown of *Portugal*, and held by *Antony*, the Bastard, were subdued. In 1584 Prince *Philip* was sworn Heir to the Crown of *Castile*, and so to all the other Dominions of *Spain*, now again united under

Year of
Christ.

1580.

1582.

1583.

1584.

*Year of
Christ.*

- under one Head, which had never been before since the time of the *Goths*. The Prince of *Parma* carry'd on the War in *Flanders* with extraordinary success, and having recover'd *Gant*, and several other places from the Rebels, after a tedious Siege, in which he shew'd all the Art of a General, forced *Antwerp* to surrender in *August* 1585. King *Philip* held the *Cortes* of *Aragon* at *Moncon*, where his Son *Philip* was sworn Heir to that Crown. Queen *Elizabeth*, of *England*, not only assisted the Rebels in *Holland*, but sent Sir *Francis Drake* with a Squadron, who plunder'd the Islands of *Cabo Verde*, then the City *Santo Domingo* in the *West-Indies* in the Year 1586, after that *Cartagena*, and then sail'd over to *Florida*.
1587. The next Year 1587 he attempted the City *Cadiz*, and had like to have taken it, but was disappointed by the Country-People coming in. These Wrongs provok'd King *Philip* to seek Revenge, and in order to it he provided a mighty Fleet, which was fitted in the River of *Lisbon*. The Duke of *Medina Sidonia* was appointed Admiral. He set sail in *June* 1588, and having turn'd *Cape Finisterre* a violent Storm so scatter'd and disabled the Fleet, that he was forced to return, and could not put to Sea again till *September*. At last he came into the Channel, the *English* Fleet always hovering about him, which took some of his Ships, and burnt others. The rest of the Fleet endeavouring to sail North about, and so return into *Spain*, was most of it destroy'd by Storms, so that very few Ships got home. *Antony*, the Bastard, return'd to *Portugal* aboard the *English* Fleet in the Year 1589, and landing a

good

good number of Men, encamp'd before *Lisbon*, but finding no body came into him, as he expected he return'd aboard the Fleet which sail'd back for *England*. This Year was finish'd that famous Structure call'd the *Escorial*, which had been 30 Years building, and cost infinite Treasure. The Year 1590 was fatal for a Plague that rag'd in *Spain*, and swept away abundance of People. *Antony Perez* had been Secretary of State, and the King's greatest Favourite, yet through some jealousy, or because he was Privy to Secrets of too great Importance, for nothing was ever prov'd against him, King *Philip* took such an aversion to him, that he resolv'd upon his ruin, and in order to it kept him 12 Years a Prisoner. He seeing no end of his Sufferings fled to *Aragon*, whither he was pursu'd with the same Severity, and again apprehended, but being rescu'd by the People he fled into *France*, where he ended his days in Banishment. The People soon paid for this their kindness to him, for *D. Alonso de Vargas*, a Low Country Soldier, was sent thither, in 1591, who Executed some, and reduced that Kingdom into such form, as it never was before. The King went thither himself the ensuing Year 1592, and held the *Cortes*, where his Son *Philip* was sworn Heir to that Crown. King *Philip* having settled Affairs at home, aspir'd to the Crown of *France*, hoping *Henry* of *Navarre* would be Excluded on account of his Religion, and therefore treated with the Nobility this Year 1593, to be Elected to that Crown, offering great Sums of Money, but all came to nothing, and *Henry* notwithstanding all

Year of
Christ.

1590.

1591.

1592.

1593.

Year of
Christ.

- all Opposition had his Right. *Albertus* the Arch-Duke and Cardinal, upon the death of *D. Gaspar de Quiroga* was chosen Arch-Bishop of *Toledo* in 1594, but he afterwards resign'd that Dignity. The Arch-Duke *Ernestus*, who was Governor of *Flanders*, dying at the beginning of the Year 1595, his Brother the Arch-Duke *Albertus* succeeded him. In April 1596. following 1596 he took *Calais* from the French, which was afterwards restor'd upon Composition. King *Philip* fell so dangerously sick, that he was given over for dead. Sir *Francis Drake* landed some Men at *Nombre de Dios*, in *America*, designing to Travel over that narrow neck of Land, and plunder *Panama*, but the Spaniards taking the Alarm, he was forced back to his Fleet, About the latter end of June this Year, he took and plunder'd the Island and City of *Cadix*, and burnt the Fleet that lay there for *Mexico*, which was an incredible loss to the Merchants. *Ferdinand Tello*, Governor of *Dourlans* for the Spaniards, with the help of some Intelligence he had within, surpriz'd the City *Amiens* in 1597. The King of *France* came in Person and laid Siege to it, and the Arch-Duke *Albertus* advanc'd to relieve it; but finding it not practicable he march'd away, and the City surrendred. On the 6th of May 1598 the King gave up all the Low-Countries to his Eldest Daughter *Elizabeth*, in order to Marry her to his Cousin, the Arch-Duke *Albertus*, he relinquishing the Archbishoprick of *Toledo*. Soon after this, Peace was concluded with *France*. On the 13th of September King *Philip* dy'd at the *Escorial*. He liv'd 71 Years, Reign'd 42, and had four Wives.

Wives. The first was *Mary*, Daughter to *John* the 4th King of Portugal; the Second, *Mary* Queen of England, Daughter to King *Henry* the 8th; the third *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Henry* the Second of France, and the fourth, *Anne*, Daughter to the Emperor *Maximilian* the 2d. By the 2d he had no Issue; by the first he had

Year of
Christ

Charles, who as has been said above, was put to death by his Father's Order.

By the 3d, *Elizabeth* Clare *Eugenia*, Marry'd to her Cousin the Arch-Duke *Albertus*, Son to the Emperor *Maximilian* the 2d, by whom she had no Children,

Catherine marry'd to *Charles Emanuel* the 4th of the Name, and eleventh Duke of *Savoy*, from whom the present Duke is descended.

By the 4th, *Philip*, his Successor.

Ferdinand, *Charles*, *James*, and *Mary*, who all dy'd young.

CHAP. XVII.

From the Year 1598, till 1621, containing the Reign of

Philip, 8oth. King.

THird of the Name, and Son to King *Philip* the 2d, was Sworn Heir to the Crown of Portugal in the Year 1583, to *Castile* and *Leon*

1583.

- Year of* Leon in 1584, to Aragon, Catalonia, and Valen-
Christ. cia in 1585, and to Navarre in 1586, and
 accordingly was the first Prince to whom all
 the Kingdoms and Dominions of Spain took
 an Oath, as to the Rightful Successor; and who
 came to the Possession of them all at one time.
 He was before his Accession to the Crown con-
 tracted to Margaret, the Daughter of Charles
 the Arch-Duke, who coming to him through
 Italy, had the Marriage-Ceremonies perform'd
 by the Pope at Ferrara, tho' the King was not
 there. On the 25th of March 1599, she lan-
 ded at *Alfaques de Tortosa* in Catalonia, and was
 thence conducted to Valencia, where the Mar-
 riage was Consummated. The King having
 conducted the Arch-Duke to Barcelona, re-
 turn'd to his Queen at Valencia, whence they
 went together to Madrid. The Year 1600
 was most remarkable for the great Jubilee.
 The following Year 1601, in consideration
 that the Country about Valladolid was very
 poor, the King remov'd his Court from Madrid
 to that City, where he continu'd for some
 time. There is a small Town in the Kingdom
 of Aragon, call'd *Vellilla*, and in the Church of
 it a Bell often mention'd in History, as having
 been observ'd to ring of it self several times,
 before any great Revolution. This Year it
 was reported to do so, but nothing hapen'd
 for several Years after, that might seem to be
 portended by it. In 1602 the Princess Ann,
 afterwards Marry'd to Luis the 13th King of
 France, was born at Valladolid. The Marquess
 de Fuentes, Governor of Milan, this Year
 corrupted the *Lanskenets* in Garrison at *Final*,
 and had that place deliver'd to him, the same
 he

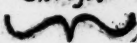
he did at *Melfimo*, and this without the least Year of
pretence, or shadow of Justice. Queen *Elizabeth* of *England* dying, *James*, King of *Scotts*,
Inherited that Crown, and was the first King
of *Great Brittain*. King *Philip* this Year 1603 1603.
sent *D. John de Tarsis*, Earl of *Villamediana*, his
Embassador into *England*, to Complement
that King upon his Accession to the Crown,
and settle a lasting Peace with him, which was
accordingly Concluded, and Sign'd the fol-
lowing Year 1604, by *John Fernandez de Uelas-* 1604.
co, Constable of *Castile*, his Majesty's Embassa-
dor at that Court. On the 8th of *April* 1605 1605.
Prince *Philip* afterwards King of *Spain*, was
born at *Valladolid*, *D. Galceran de Alluanel* was
appointed his Preceptor, and *D. Balbasar de*
Zuniga his Governor. In *August* 1606 the 1606.
Princess *Mary* was born, and the Court which
till now had continu'd at *Valladolid*, finding
that place inconvenient upon several accounts,
return'd to *Madrid*. There in *September* 1607 1607.
Prince *Charles* was born. The *Cortes*, or Par-
liament meeting, gave the King 23 Millions
to be rais'd in 8 Years, being the Eighth part
of the Wine and Oyl growing within that
Kingdom: It had been Impos'd before in the
Reign of King *Philip* the 2d, but not so high
as now. On the 13th of *January* 1608, the 1608.
Ceremony of Swearing Prince *Philip* Heir to
the Crown was perform'd in the Church of
S. Hierome in *Madrid*, the Cardinal of *Toledo*
singing Mass. Prince *Ferdinand* was born at
the *Escorial*, on the 17th of *May* 1609. In 1609.
the *Neatherlands* a Truce was concluded with
the *Dutch* in *April*, and ratify'd by the
King in *July*, but yet not well observ'd. The
Princess

Year of
Christ.

1610.

Princess Margaret was born at Lerma on the 25th of May, 1610. In November Muley Xeqae, a powerful Moore, who held Correspondence with the Spaniards, put their Forces in possession of the strong Fortrels of Alarache, a Post of great consequence upon the Ocean, on the Coast of Africk. It is near the River, and Bay call'd Mamora, which was a Den of Pyrats, for this reason D. Luis Faxardo, four Years after this time, Built there another Fort, and left a good Garrison in it. A great Number of Moors came down to hinder his Work, but could not prevail. King Philip being sensible of the wicked practices of the Moriscoes: that is the People descended from the Moors, of the horrid Sacrileges they daily committed, being Mahometans in their Hearts, and only practicing Christian Religion outwardly, and no less of their treasonable contrivances for bringing the Turks and Moors into Spain, to which purpose they held Correspondence in Turkey, and Africk. Being fully inform'd of these, their Actions and Designs, he resolv'd at once to rid Spain of that Plague; and therefore Issu'd a Proclamation by which they were all without exception, Commanded to depart his Dominions by a certain day appointed. They were allow'd to carry all their moveables with them, their Lands fell either to the Crown, or to the particular Lords under whose Jurisdiction they lay. The number reported to have departed is almost incredible taking the least, for it is variously represented, and the difference is great, tho' if we consider that the Moors continu'd in Spain, between 7 and 800 Years

*Year of
Christ.*



we shall not wonder at it. Some say they were 365000, others 800000, others above 900000, and *Bleda* says they were near 500000. Be it which number it will, it is great, and it was this and the banishing of the *Jews* before that has so much depopulated *Spain*, besides the great numbers that have gone to the *West-Indies*. These are the true reasons they want People, and not the chimerical notions, some Persons would intrude upon the ignorant. On the 3d of *October* 1611. *Margaret* Queen of *Spain* dy'd at the *Escorial*, where she had been deliver'd in *September* before of a Son call'd *Alonso*, who liv'd not a whole Year. A treaty was set on foot in 1612, for matching the Prince of *Spain* to *Elizabeth*; Sister to the *French* King, and that King with the Princess *Ann* of *Spain*, the parties were too Young for Consummation, and therefore it was deferr'd. The Dukes of *Savoy*, and *Mantua*, had been some time at variance, about the Duke-dom of *Monferrat*, and the former as most Powerful had possess'd himself of a considerable part of it. King *Phillip*, because he would not consent to stand to a legal Tryal about it; took up Arms against him, and after some little effusion of Blood, on the 21st of *July* it was agreed, that both parties should disarm and stand to the decision of the Emperor; those Dominions being *Fiefs* of the Empire. The King being displeas'd at this accord, the War commenced again, but no great matters were done before they agreed. On the 18th of *October* Prince *Phillip* was Solemnly Marry'd at *Burgos*, to *Elizabeth* Sister to the

1611.

1612.

Year of
Christ.

- French King, and he was contracted to *Ann* Princess of *Castile*, the two days before; renouncing any Right she might have upon the Death of her Brother, to the Crowns of *Castile*, and *Aragon*, or to the low Countries. The Brides were exchange'd upon the River *Veduso*, which parts *France* and *Spain*. On
1617. Sunday the 15th of April 1617, *D. John Ronquillo* Governor of the *Philippine* Islands, obtain'd a considerable Victory over the *Hollanders* at Sea, sunk and burnt some of their Ships, and the rest fled, they were 10 in all. The Duke of *Lerma*, who had been the King's great Favourite, and Govern'd the Kingdom for several Years, to prevent being call'd to an account, as he suspected he should be, had underhand procur'd for himself a Cardinal's Cap, which was sent him from *Rome*, in the
1618. Year 1618, and then he withdrew from Court. Soon after *D. Roderick Calderou*, his principal Creature was apprehended, and having lain in Prison two Years and a half, condemn'd to Death; and his Goods confiscate. King *Phillip* had made repeated Promises to Visit his Kingdom of *Portugal*, but was still diverted from it by his Favourites, who for their private ends, dissuaded him from undertaking this Journey, alledging several reasons of their own framing, not regarding how necessary it is for Kings to be seen by their People. At last when it was least expected, he suddenly set out in April, 1619, taking along with him Prince *Philip*, and the Princesses *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, and made his publick entry into *Lisbon*, as his Father had done, on *S. Peter's* day. His reception was the greatest that ever was

seen

Tear of
Christ:

seen in that Country, for the *Portugueses* to expresse their Joy and Affection made such Works on the Land and Water, that they scarce left Room for the Multitude to behold Him all that expence was made for. It is not our part to describe the particulars of this entry. The River *Tagus* was cover'd with an innumerable quantity of Vessels built in the shapes of several Fishes and Sea Monsters. The Galley which carry'd the King was extraordinary Beautiful and costly. Whilst this Multitude of Vessels row'd on the River, the Thundring of the Cannon from the Ships and Castles, shook the Earth, and rent the Air. As soon as Landed; the King went first to the Cathedral, and thence to the Pallace, and that day being too short to view all the costly preparations made for his reception, he return'd the next day to see them again. So Majestick were the Arch, and other works made for the King's reception, that the King tho' us'd to Regal entertainments, said, *He never till that day, thought himself a great King.* In the Palace he perform'd the two Solemn Acts of having the Prince Sworn Heir to the Crown, and holding the Cortes, or Parliament, which met with extraordinary Joy and Satisfaction of all Men, who notwithstanding in the end were disappointed of their hopes. First because the King was scarce seen by his Subjects, and next because he gave not such an Answer to their Demands, as they expected. Seven Months he spent in his Journey thither, stay there and return Home. The following Year 1620, Prince *Ferdinand* the King's 2d Son, before made Cardinal, took possession of the Arch-bishoprick of

1620

Toledo

Year of
Christ.

Toledo given him by his Father, with the Pope's consent. On the 15th of *March* 1621, King *Phillip* chang'd this life for a better, as may be believ'd by his holy and innocent conversation. He Reign'd upwards of 22 Years, and liv'd 43. His Countenance was pleasing, and full of Majesty, his Forehead high, his Eyes blew, his Lips thick, his Complexion fair, with a fresh Colour, his Hair inclining to yellow, his Stature some what low, but his Limbs well proportioned. His Life was so Holy, that during the whole course of it, he was not known to be Guilty of any one greivous Sin, and therefore he is look'd upon as a Saint. In his Reign a raging Plague swept away many Thousands at *Lisbon*. A Year before his Journey thither, two Comets of a Wonderful Magnitude appear'd in the signs of *Virgo* and *Libra*, one of them so great, it renew'd the Memory of that which appear'd at the Birth of *Mithridates*, that extended over one quarter of the Heavens. At the City *Bacaim* in *India*, there happen'd such a violent Storm as overthrew Houses, Churches, Trees and Mountains. Several apparitions were said to be seen in the Air representing Men, Fires and Battles. King *Phillip* had but one Wife, who was *Margaret*, Daughter to the Arch-duke *Charles*, by her he had Issue.

Phillip his Successor,

Charles, Born at *Madrid* September the 4th, 1607, who liv'd to be 25 Years of Age, and dy'd in 1632.

Ferdinand, Arch-Bishop of *Toledo*, the revenue of which Arch-bishoprick was then 2500000 Ducats, now more, he was also Prior of *Ocrato* with 24000 Ducats, Abbot of *Alboca*

Alobaca, valu'd 12000, and Governor of the low Countries, he was Born in the *Eſcurial*, on the 17th of *May* 1609, and made Cardinal by *Pope Paul* the 5th on the 29th of *July* 1619.

Year of
Christ.

Alonso, Born at the *Eſcurial*, on the 12th of *September* 1611, and Dy'd 1612.

Ann, Born at *Valladolid*, *September* the 22th 1601, Marry'd to *Lewis* the 13th King of *France*, and Mother to the King of *France*, now Reigning, her Portion 500000 Crowns in Gold.

Mary, Born at *Valladolid*, *August* 18th 1606, Marry'd to *Ferdinand* the 3d King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*.

Margaret, Born at *Lerma* on the 20th of *May* 1610, and dy'd in 1617.

CHAP. XVIII.

From the Year 1621, till 1665,
containing the Reign of

Philip 8th. King,

Fourth of the Name, and Son to *Philip* the 3d, as soon as he hear'd of his Father's Death, entred upon the Government, which he seem'd to manage with greater prudence than could be expected from his Years, he being then at the Age of 16. The first thing he ordain'd was, that all Ministers of State should give in an Estimate of what they were worth, when they came to serve. In *June* he held the *Cortes* or Parliament at *Ma-*

Year of
Christ.

Madrid. The Admiral of Spain meeting 13 Sail of *Infidels* in the Streights, sunk Nipe of them, two were taken, and two fled. A Galleon coming from *India*, to *Lisbon*, was Attack'd by the *Turks* and Burnt, which was a vast loss, besides 600 Men that perish'd in it. On the 21th of *October*, D. *Roderick Calderon*, who had been a great Favourite to King *Philip* the 3d, after being kept a Prisoner two Years and a half at *Valladolid*, was publicly Executed at *Madrid*. He Dy'd with great courage and modesty, and was generally Lamented by all People. In 1622, D. *John Manrique*, Governor of *Oran*, several times Defeated the *Moors*, and Humbled their Pride. *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, Son to King *James* of *England*, Travell'd privately in Disguise through *France*, and came to *Madrid* on the 17th of *March*, 1623, taking up his Lodging at the *English* Embassador's, who acquainted Count *Gondamer* with his coming, and he gave Notice of it to the great Favourite and Prime Minister, the Duke de *Olivares*, whom the Marques of *Buckingham* visited that Afternoon, telling him the Reason of the Prince's coming. The King sent to desire him to remove to *S. Hierome*, and thence Conducted him to the Pallace giving him the Right hand. There he was entertain'd in Royal manner. The occasion of his coming was to Marry the Princess *Mary*, which business was Debated, and a good Progress made in it, but he making the Restoring of the Prince *Palatin*, who had been expell'd his Dominions for Rebelling against the Emperor, and Usurping the Crown of *Bohemia*, an Article

*Year of
Christ.*

cle of the Contract; the Treaty broke off, and he return'd to *England*. Notwithstanding the Peace with *Spain*, *James* King of *Great Brittain* assisted the *Persians*, tho' *Infidels* to take from the Crown of *Portugal* the most Important City and Island of *Ormuz*, a place of vast Trade in the Gulph of *Persia*. *D. James Pimentel* General of the Gallies of *Naples*, near *Sardinia*, took Six Sail of *Turks*, but with the loss of his Life, for he Dy'd soon after of a Musket Shot receiv'd in that Action. The *Dutch* Rebels, who watch'd all opportunities of Annoying their Sovereign the King of *Spain*, understanding that *Brazil* was in no good Posture to oppose an Enemy, resolv'd to venture upon the conquest of it. Accordingly they fitted out 35 Sail, Commanded by Admiral *John Vandort*, aboard them were 3000 Land Men, and a good Train of Artillery. The design was kept very private. In *December* 1624, they Sail'd and open'd not their Instructions, till they were 6 Degrees, beyond the Line, where they found their Orders were to make *Baya de Todos Santos*, or the Bay of all *Saints*, in *Brazil*; and possess themselves of the City *S. Salvador*, which is the Metropolis of that vast Country. The Fleet entering the Bay, began to batter the City, and Landing 1000 Men, possess'd themselves of a Suburb, which put the Inhabitants into such a Consternation, that they all Stole away by Night, leaving the City Naked, which the Rebels enter'd the next morning, found an Inestimable Booty in it, Polluted the Churches, and Committed all manner of Sacrileges. The Bishop *D. Mark*

1624.

Tieyxa

War of
Christ.

1626.

Teyxeira offer'd to defend the place, but no body would stand by him, therefore he fled with the rest, and gathering 1500 Men, did the Enemy some harm, and kept them in Awe. An Account of what had happen'd being sent into *Spain*. The *Portugueses* immediately fitted out 26 Sail, and in them 4000 Landmen. The *Spanish* Fleet was more Numerous and carry'd 8000 Landmen, but was longer getting ready, so that the two Squadrons did not join till *February*, 1626; when they set Sail together, under the Command of *D. Frederick de Toledo Ossorio*, Marquess of *Valdunexa*. They arriv'd at the Bay upon Good-Friday. and immediately landed 4000 Men, which advanced to the City, Commanded by *Peter Roiz de San Estevan* Marquiss of *Cropani*. The Fleet drew up in a Half-Moon to prevent the Enemy escaping. The Cannon being planted, soon made a great havock in the place, and several of the Rebels Ships were sunk, from a Battery rais'd on the shoar. In short the *Dutch* Soldiers mutiny'd against their Commanders, and surrendred, Capitulating only for their Lives, and to be sent home. The Booty found in the Town was very rich, and valu'd at above 3000000, the ready Mony 300000 Ducats, 2000 Quintals, or Hundred Weight of Powder, an Infinite quantity of Ball, 230 Pieces of Cannon, 3000 Muskets, 800 Corflets, the same number of Saddles, 600 Blacks, 6000 Bushels of Meal, 50000 Hides, and 2000 Pipes of Wine. The place thus recover'd, the two Squadrons return'd, but suffer'd much in the way by Storms. This same Year a great Fleet of *English* appear'd before

Cadix.

Cadiz, and offer'd to Land there, but were repuls'd with considerable Loss. The Dutch in the Year 1628 attempted the City *Fayaqui*, in the *West-Indies*, but were forced to desist, and going over to the Island *Puna*, inhabited only by *Indians*, took a *Spanish* Friar, who was there instructing those People, and inhumanly ripp'd him up from the Belly to the Throat, saying, they would take his God out of his Belly. On the 17th of *October* 1629, Prince *Balthasar* was born, and liv'd to be 17 Years of Age. The Emperor and Catholick King, with their joint Forces, made War upon the *Venetians*, and in the Year 1630 over-ran most of their Territories, plunder'd *Mantua*, and kept *Cazal* so streight besieg'd, that it must have surrendred, had not a Peace been concluded, at the pressing Instance of the Most Christian King. At *Tangier* the Governor *D. Ferdinand Mascarenhas* obtain'd a notable Victory over the *Moores*. The *French* in 1631 having possess'd themselves of the Valley of *Valtoline*, between the Country of the *Grisons* and *Milan*, and taken *Pignerol*, and other places in *Italy*, seiz'd all the Dukedom of *Lorraine*. The *Hollander* still gaping after the rich Trade of *Brazil*, set out another Fleet under the Command of *Henry Lonck*, and made themselves Masters of *Pernambuco*. In *Spain* An. 1632 seven *Jews* were Convicted of having renew'd the Passion of our Saviour, practizing it on his Image, for which they were publickly burnt. The Count *de Linares* Vice-Roy of *India*, recover'd the Fort of *Monbaca* from that King, who had revolted and kill'd many *Portugueses*. On the 7th of *July* a Fire broke out at *Madrid* which burnt

Year of
Christ.

1628,

1629.

1630.

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Year of
Christ.

1633.

burnt 33 Houses, and destroy'd some People. The Duke of *Feria*, the Catholick King's General, entred *Alsace* in 1633, rais'd the Siege of *Constance*, recover'd *Veldutz*, took *Laufenburg* and *Rhinselt*, and reliev'd *Brisac*, and then pass'd the *Alpes* with his Army in *December*, which was very surprizing at that time of the Year.

1635.

In 1635 the Most Christian King declar'd War against the Emperor and Catholick King, took *Tirlemont* in the *Low Countries*, and secur'd himself a passage into *Italy*. The following Year 1636 Cardinal *Ferdinand*, who

1636.

Commanded the *Spanish* and *Imperial* Forces in *Flanders* took *la Chapelle*, *Chates Vervins* and *Noyons*, which oblig'd the *French* to break many Bridges to stop his advance farther. At the same time the Forces of *Spain* broke into *Guienne* by the way of *Biscay*, and took *Andaye*, *Orugne*, *Siboure* and *S. Jean de Luz*, places of no great Note. The *French* provok'd by the Losses sustain'd in *Flanders* the foregoing Year

1637.

entred that Country in 1637, with a powerful Army, where they took the Town of *Landreft*. In *Italy* the Marquess de *Leganez*, Governor of *Milan*, took *Niza de la Palla* in *Montferrat*, and the Fortress of *Bren*. This Year there began to be some Commotions in *Portugal*, which were appeased for the present, but were only forerunners of the great Revolution that afterwards ensu'd.

1638.

In 1638 the Prince Cardinal, Governor of *Flanders*, fell upon the *Dutch*, who lay at the Siege of *Calloo*, near *Antwerp*, and put them to the rout with great slaughter, taking very many prisoners, and all their Cannon. Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy* soon after overthrew the *French*, who had

laid

aid Siege to *S. Omers*, under the Command of *Year of*
Monsieur Chastillon. The Prince of *Conde* fate *Christ.*
 down before *Fuenterabia* in *Biscay*, which
 held out with much bravery 69 days, at
 the end of which it was reliev'd by the Admi-
 ral of *Castile*, who attack'd the *French* in their
 Works, and entirely defeated them. Count
Maurice of Nassau with 6000 Men attempted
 the City *Babia* in *Brasil*, but was repuls'd and
 forced to desist. The next Year 1639 a Cessa-
 tion of Arms was agreed upon in *Piedmont*.
 The Prince of *Conde* entred *Roussillon* with
 24000 Men, and took *Saulses*, which was pre-
 sently after retaken. Now comes the fatal
 Year 1640, when the *Catalonians* broke out
 into open Rebellion against their King, and
 the better to carry it on, call'd in the *French*
 to their Assistance, receiving them into *Barce-*
lona, and all other places. Yet this was but
 the least Mischief, for the *Portugueses* following
 their Example, and seeing the King of *Spain*
 had his hands full every where, took this op-
 portunity, and having laid their design before
 with wonderful secrecy, revolted at once
 throughout the whole Kingdom. At *Lisbon*
 they began first, securing the Vice Queen *Margaret*
Dutchess of Mantua, murdering *Michael*
de Vasconcellos the Prime Minister, in the Pa-
 lace, and Proclaiming *John Duke of Braganza*
 King of *Portugal*. The ensuing Year 1641,
 the *Catalonians* and *French* laid Siege to *Tortosa*,
 but without success. Nevertheless they took
Colivre, and cut off 2500 Horse that endea-
 vour'd to put Succours into that place. Some
 Forces drawing towards the Frontiers of *Por-*
tugal, several Skirmishes hapned in those Ports,
 but

1639.]

1640.

1641.

Year of
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but nothing of great note, nor the Year following more than the plundering of the open Country, and some inconsiderable Towns. But in *Catalonia* the *French* and Rebels took *Perpignan*, a place of great Importance. In 1643 the Duke and Count of *Olivares*, who had been long the Favourite, and Prime Minister; being in disgrace, retir'd from Court. The King's Army after a Long Siege recover'd the City *Lerida* in *Catalonia* which had been taken from the *French*. The Marques *de Torrecusa* Commanded the *Spanish* Forces against *Portugal*, in 1644 and *Matthias de Albuquerque* those of that Kingdom, the former sent about 9000 Men under the Baron of *Molinguen* to force the *Portugueses*, who to the number of about 7 or 8000 ravag'd the Country to a Battle. The *Spaniards* came so suddenly upon the *Portugueses*, that they could not well avoid fighting. In fine, they engag'd, and at first shock the *Spaniards* had the better, but their Horse pursuing that Party which fled, left the Foot expos'd, who were immediately routed by the Enemies Horse. The *Spaniards* returning, and seeing the Foot routed fled, and left the *Portugueses* a compleat Victory, who kill'd 2000, with the loss of 750 of their own. The Marquis *de Leganez*, a Commander of Note, was sent in 1645, with considerable Recruits of Horse and Foot to Command against *Portugal*. Yet the event was not answerable to the great expectation conceiv'd of him, for all he did was the Demolishing a small Fort, blowing up the Bridge of *Olivenza*, and defeating 1800 Foot that were marching to *Elvas*. In *Catalonia*, the *Spanish* General Marquis *de Mota*

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tara was in a Bloody Battle overthrown by the Count *de Harcourt*, and himself taken Prisoner with 200 Officers, Men of Note, as was *Andrew Cantelmo*, who fled with the Horse to *Balaguer*, and was there besieg'd. This misfortune oblig'd the King to recall the Marques of *Leganez* from *Portugal*, to command the Army in *Catalonia*, this Year 1646. It consisted of 25000 Men, with which he attack'd the French Forces Commanded by Count *de Harcourt*, who had lain five Months at the Siege of *Lerida*, in their Trenches, and after a hot dispute put them to rout, taking all their Bagage, Cannon and Ammunition, tho' with great expence of Blood. Nothing considerable was done on the side of *Portugal*. In the Low Countries, the Duke *Enguien* took *Courtray* and *Winoxberg*, and recover'd *Mardyke* before surpriz'd by the Spaniards. After which he laid Siege to *Dunkirk*, and oblig'd the Garrison to surrender. The Prince of *Conde* after the defeat of *Lerida*, was sent to Command the French Forces in *Catalonia*. He in 1647 again laid Siege to the same place, which made so brave a defence, that he was forced to rise and leave it, and hearing the Spanish Army was superior to his, put all his Men into Garrisons. In Italy the Spaniards made themselves Masters of *Niza de la Palla*, *Alva*, and some other lesser places in *Monferrat*. The French did nothing in *Flanders*, and a Truce was concluded with the *Holanders*. In June this Year broke out that scarce paralleld Rebellion at *Naples* under *Thomas Aniello*, commonly call'd *Massaniello*, a poor fellow that sold Fish in the Market. This inconsiderable Wretch stir'd up the

Year of
Christ.

1646.

1647.

Year of
Christ.

the Rabble to Mutiny, on Account of the Taxes, and so far prevail'd that the first day 50000 follow'd him; and the Vice-Roy was glad to make his escape. The next day the Mutiniers were 100000 strong, chose *Massaniello* their Commander, giving him unlimited Power. He presently order'd all to Arm themselves, set a Price upon Bread, and other Provisions, burnt all Offices of Collectors of Taxes which had not been ruin'd the day before, and all the Houses and Goods of the Farmers of the Revenue. Every day *Massaniello* put to death some Persons for the least faults, and the fourth day cut off the Head of the Duke *de Matalone's* Brother, because he was concern'd in hiring 500 *Banditti* to kill him. The Vice-Roy was shut up in the Castle, and in danger of starving, *Massaniello* forbidding any Provisions being carry'd to him, and cutting off his Water. This oblig'd the Arch-Bishop Cardinal *Philomaroni* to treat with *Massaniello*, to whom, there being no other remedy all his Demands were granted, the principal whereof were a general Amnesty, abolishing of Taxes, and restoring of antient Charters. This Peace was concluded, but *Massaniello* would not lay down Arms till the Ratification came from *Spain*; but having thus done his business, as he thought, he grew distracted, whether it was caus'd by any Dose given him, or for want of Rest, or any other cause. But to conclude, his madness made him odious to the People, and he was kill'd by the contrivance of four of the Nobility. His head being put upon a Pole, the Body was dragg'd about the Streets by the Rabble, that but two or three days

Year of
Christ:

days before had Honour'd him above their King. His end was 10 days after he began his Rebellion. Yet tho' the Ring-leader was gone, the Mischief ceas'd not, for the Multitude continu'd in Arms, and wanting a Head, the Duke of Guize came to them out of France, but they were soon suppress'd, and he taken Prisoner. The most remarkable thing in the Year 1648 was the Peace concluded at *Munster*, between *Spain* and *Holland*. The Marques *de Leganex*, who again Commanded against *Portugal*, laid Siege to the City *Olivenza*, but without success. The Plague ran along the Southern Coast of *Spain*, and destroy'd abundance of People, but did most Mischief at *Sevil*. The Arch-Duke *Leopold* was Governor of the *Low Countries*, in 1649, and pretending to relieve *Ipres*, besieg'd by the *French*, made them draw the Garrison out of *Courtray* to strengthen their Army, which he understanding clapt down before that place, and made himself Master of it in two days. However the Prince of *Conde* took *Ipres*, but Count *Harcourt* besieging *Cambrai*, was forced to raise the Siege. *Oliver Cromwel*, who after the Murder of his Sovereign King *Charles* the First of *England*, had Usurp'd the Power of the Government under the Name of Protector, sent an Embassador into *Spain*, who being come to *Madrid*, was there kill'd by six Loyal *English* Gentlemen in the Year 1650. In *Italy* *D. John* of *Austria* took *Portolongone*. The *Catalonians* grown weary of their Rebellion, and the *French* Government, began to Treat of Submitting to their Lawful King, and several of them declar'd for him, with whose assistance the *Spanish* Forces recover'd

1648.

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Tortosa,

Year of
Christ.

- Tortosa*. and other places. This encourag'd the Multitude at *Barcelona* to rise, and force the *French* Viceroy, and some others, to retire to *Roussillon*. The Arch-Duke *Leopold* Governor of *Flanders*, making his advantage of the great confusions then in *France*, took several places in *Champagne*, and dispos'd of his Army into Winter Quarters in that Country. D. *Alonso de Cardenas* sent Embassador into *England*, in 1651, was Nobly receiv'd and concluded a Peace with that State. The King's Interest daily advanc'd in *Catalonia*, insomuch that his Forces sat down before *Barcelona*, and D. *John* of *Austria* came out of *Sicily* to Command at the Siege. That Noble City after a tedious Siege was at last
1651. surrendred on the 17th of *October* 1652, and thus his Catholick Majesty was again restor'd to the whole Principality of *Catalonia*. Nor was this all his Success, for his Forces in *Italy* took *Trin*, and *Cazal*, and those in *Flanders*, *Gravelin* and *Dunkirk*. The Year
1653. 1653, was not remarkable for any considerable Action, being most spent in Skirmishes and enterprizes of small moment. In
1654. 1654 the noble Structure of the *Panttheon*, being a round Chappel for the Buryal of King's, at the *Escorial*, was finish'd. The War was carry'd on so coldly on all sides, that the two following years afford not matter of consideration enough to deserve a place in this short relation. The only thing in 1656, was the defeat of the *French* Army, in *Flanders*, which having lay'd Siege to *Valenciennes*, was attack'd in its Works, and beaten by D. *John* of *Austria*, who immediately upon this Success

Year of
Christ.

1657.

1658:

cess, made himself Master of Conde. On the 12th of *March* following, which was 1657, D. John laid Siege to *S. Gillain*, on the 23d, the place was deliver'd to him. These losses inclin'd the *French* to joyn with the *English*, who sent them considerable Succours, and being thus strengthened, they sat down before *Montmidi*, which was surrendred to them on the 3d of *July*, and after that took *S. Venant*, and *Mardike*. In *April* this Year, *Blake* the *English* Admiral, found the *Spanish West-India* Fleet, in the Bay of *Sancta-Cruz* in the Island *Teneriff* one of the *Canaries*, where notwithstanding the opposition made by the Forts, he burnt 14 Ships, the whole being 16, whereof two were sunk. The Duke of *S. Germain* Commanding the *Spanish* Forces against *Portugal*, took the City *Oliveira* in the Face of the *Portugues* Army, who us'd all Artifices to draw him from the Siege. The *French* and *English*, having as was mention'd before, joyn'd their Forces, this Year 1658 laid Siege to *Dunkirk*, and press'd it so hard, that D. John of *Austria*, came down with an Army, to releive it. *Turenne* who Commanded at the Siege, leaving a sufficient Force to carry it on, drew out, gave D. John Battle, and put him to the rout, kill'd above 1000 Men, and took 1500 besides 800 Officers. This done they return'd to the Siege and the Marques *de Lede* Governor, of the place, being kill'd in a Sally, it surrendred. In *Catalonia* the Marques *de Mortara*, defeated a Body of *French*, that besieg'd the Castle of *Canderon*, and releiv'd the place. John the new King of *Portugal*, dying two Years before this, his

Year of
Christ.

Queen who Govern'd, during the Minority of her Son; resolv'd to do something extraordinary to gain Reputation. To this purpose she gather'd 13000 Foot, and 4000 Horse, the Command of which she gave to *John Mendez de Vasconcellos*, with Orders to besiege *Badajoz*. He did so, but having first spent several days in vain, before Fort S. Christopher beyond the River, he gave the Town time to secure itself. D. Luis de Haro, the great Favourite Commanded the Army, that came to relieve the place, but the Portuguese having lost many Men, and the rest much harass'd, would not hazard a Battle, and so drew off. D. Luis de Haro encourag'd with this Success, Marches into Portugal, and lays Siege to *Elvas*, there the Count de Castanheira General of the Portuguese Army, having made it the strongest he could, by draining of Garrisons, attack'd and routed him, killing 2000 of his Men. This disaster made the Spaniards lye still, and the Portuguese themselves were glad enough to be quiet, so that for two Years following nothing considerable was done on that side. In May 1659, a cessation of Arms was agreed upon, between France and Spain, in order to carry on a Treaty of Peace; which was afterwards concluded on the 7th of November. In pursuance to this Treaty, by which it was agreed the King of France should Marry the Princess *Mary Teresa*, Daughter to King Philip, he set out with her in April 1660, and conducted her to the Borders of Spain, where she was deliver'd to the French, and Marry'd to the most Christian King on the 9th of June, in the Church

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of *S. John de Luz*. The War with *Portugal* being all that remain'd in the Year 1661, supplies were sent thither from all parts and *D. John of Austria*, to Command. There being no Army to oppose him, he made himself Master of *Aronches*, *Alconchel*, and some other places of less note, and at *Badajoz*, routed *Schomberg*, who durst with 16 Squadrons of Horse attack the Guard of the Bridge. The following Year 1662 *D. John* advanc'd farther into *Portugal*, and meeting no opposition in the Field Plunder'd all the open Country, and took *Villabuin*, *Borba*, *Jurumenba*, *Crato*, and other small places. This success so encourag'd *D. John*, that in the Year 1663, he had no less thoughts than of attacking *Lisbon*, and in order to it advanc'd as far as *Ebora* a Famous City, which in a few Days was surrendred to him. But this so alarm'd the Country, that the People at *Lisbon* Muriny'd. The Count *de Villaflor* was appointed General, and he having gather'd all the force he could gave *D. John* Battle not far from *Evora*, routed him, killing 4000 of his Men, and taking all his Cannon and Baggage. After this Victory he soon recover'd *Ebora*. The Count *de Castanbeda* was General of the *Portugues* Army in the Year 1664, and being Master of the Field, entred the Borders of *Castile*, where he lay'd Siege to *Valencia de Alcantara*, and took it. *Peter Jaques de Magallaens*, who Comanded on the *Portugues* Frontiers more Northward, fell upon the Duke of *Ossuna*, who had attempted *Castel Rodrigo*, and put him to Flight, with the slaughter of 2000 of his Men. *D. John of Austria* had now

Year of
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1665.

quite lost his Reputation, therefore the Marques of *Caracena*, was sent to take the Command of the Army against *Portugal* in the Year 1665. He presently lay'd Siege to *Vil-laviciosa*, and carry'd on his works vigorously which the Count *de Castanbeda* the Portuguese General understanding, he came with all the power he could make to relieve the place. There both Armies engag'd in a plain, and the Fight continu'd seven Hours, but in the end, the *Spaniards* were totally routed, 5000 of them kill'd, and about 4000 who had retir'd to a place of Strength, surrendred upon discretion. This was call'd the Battle of *Montesclaros*, which fix'd the House of *Braganza* in the Throne of *Portugal*, for it was the last Action of Note betwixt that Crown and *Spain*, for on the 17th of *October* following *Phillip* the 4th, King of *Spain* dy'd, leaving his Crown to his Son, then but four Years of Age. His Death was in the Year 1665, when he had Reign'd 44 Years, and liv'd 60. He had two Wives, the first *Elizabeth* Sister to *Luis* the 13th King of *France*, the 2d, *Mary Ann* Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* the 3d, his Children by the first were,

Balthasar Charles Dominick, who liv'd to be 17 Years of Age, and then dy'd unmarried.

Margaret Mary, who liv'd but 40 Hours,

Margaret Mary Catherine, liv'd but Twenty Nine days,

Mary, liv'd but one Year,

Mary Antonia, liv'd not two years.

Mary

Mary Teresa born at *Madrid*, *September* the 20th 1638, Marry'd to *Luis* the 14th King of *France*, now Reigning on the 9th of *June* 1660, Mother to the present Dauphin of *France*, and Grandmother to his present Majesty *Phillip* the 5th, who in her Right ascended that Throne, she being the only Child of King *Phillip*, of whom any Issue remains.

By the 2d Wife King *Phillip* had, *Margaret* Born on the 12th of *July* 1651, Marry'd to the present Emperor *Leopold* in 1664, Mother to the late Dutchess of *Barvaria*, whose only Son dying, there remains no Issue of this Emperess.

Charles born the Sixth of *November* 1661.

CHAP. XIX.

From the Year 1665 till 1700, containing the Reign of,

Charles, 82d King,

Second of the Name, and Son to *Phillip* the 4th, who dying as was before mention'd on the 17th of *September*; on the 8th of *October* following, the new King was Proclaim'd with the usual Solemnity, or as it is term'd in *Spain*. They lifted or display'd the

Year of
Christ



Standard in his Name, which being a Ceremony, many are unacquainted with ; I will give a short Account of it. The Duke of *Medina de las Torres* being pitch'd upon, by the Magistrates of *Madrid*, to perform this act, he came to the Town-house, Nobly attended by Persons of Quality, and having there receiv'd the Standard of the *Corregidor*, or Supreme Magistrate, Mounted a Horse-back, and the Cavalcade began in this order. First went the King's Trumpets and Kettle Drums, then the Town Musick, then 16 *Alguaziles* belonging to the Town, next part of the Spanish and German Guards, with their Lieutenants, then a Troop of Nobility and Gentry belonging to the Court, and the Captains of the Guards, after them four Mace-bearers, then the Regidors, and next them the Kings at Arms, with their embroider'd Coats, and lastly the *Corregidor*, and Duke of *Medina* on his Right Hand carrying the Standard. Being come to the great Market place, then throng'd with People, they Mounted a Scaffold erected for that purpose, and facing the Windows where the Kings us'd to see publick Sports, the Eldest King at Arms cry'd out aloud, *Silence, Silence, Silence, Hear, Hear, Hear.* Then the Duke in like manner with a loud Voice cry'd, *Castile, Castile, Castile, for the Catholick King Charles the 2d of the Name, whom God preserve.* The Multitude unanimously shouted, *Let him live, let him live, let him live.* This done the Standar'd was carry'd back to the Town-house, and fix'd on a Balcony under a Rich Canopy, there to remain Eight days, and as many

many Nights, the continual Light in the Streets, keeping it always in view. But before putting up the Standard, the Company repair'd to the Pallace, where his Majesty was seated in the Chair of the Emperor Charles the 5th, and carry'd thence, and seated in the like manner in the Town Hall. The following Year 1666, after the tedious War before mention'd in the Reign of King Phillip the 4th, some overtures of Peace began to be made betwixt Spain and Portugal, which took effect two Years later. Ann Mauricia of Austria, Queen Mother of France, dying about the same time, new Troubles began to break out on that side. In April the Princess Margaret of Austria, Sister to the Young King, was contracted to her Uncle Leopold Ignatius the Emperor, and was conducted to Germany, with a numerous Train. In Africk the Moors gave a desperate assault to the Town of Alarache, thinking to have carry'd it by surprize, but the Governor having got intelligence of their design, by means of a Christian Captive, who made his escape, he receiv'd them with such bravery that they were not only repuls'd, but reputed to have lost 4000 Men in the attempt. A strange Murder was now committed by a Woman in the Pallace at Madrid, upon Bernardin Gosbert, who was shot by her with a Pistol through the Head, of which he dy'd within two Hours. The King of France notwithstanding the renunciation made by his Queen to all pretensions of the Spanish Dominions, made them his Ground to declare War against Spain, in the Year 1667,

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1667, and accordingly entred the low Countries, with 3 several Armies, Commanded by himself, and the Marshals d' *Aumont* and *Crequi*. Those provinces being altogether unprovided for such a Storm, could make but little opposition, and consequently the King possess'd himself of *Charleroy*, before Demolish'd by the Marques *de Castelford*, and fortify'd it, and following his Success in a short time took *Ath*, *Tournay*, *Doway*, *Oudenard*, *Alost*, and *Lisle*. *Crequi* routed a Body of 15000 Men, that were marching to releive *Lisle*. *D' Aumont* took *Bergues*, *Furnes*, *Armentiers* and *Courtray*, and the Marques *de Bellefond* defeated the Marques *de Conflans*, who Commanded some Spanish Troops about *Brussels*. The Marques of *Castel Rodrigo*, us'd all means to draw together Forces, to oppose the Enemy, and took up a great quantity of Ammunition from the *Dutch*, who made him an offer of it, being jealous of the Progress of the *French*. *De Luis*, *Ponoe de Leon*, Governor of *Milan*, guessing the Storm would at last reach him, fortify'd all places under his charge. This Year dy'd Pope *Alexander* the 7th, and Cardinal *Julius Rospigliosi* who had been long Nuncio in *Spain*, was chosen in his place, taking the Name of *Clement* the 9th.

1668.

The King of *Great Brittain* having been admitted as Mediator between the two Crowns of *Spain* and *Portugal*, Peace was at length with much difficulty, concluded this Year 1668, the Marques *del Carpio* who had been Prisoner at *Lisbon* ever since the defeat of the Spanish Forces at *Evora*, being very instrumental

mental in procuring this accommodation. It went much against the *Spaniards*, to own the new King of *Portugal* as such, but they were forc'd to submit to necessity, and buy off the Weaker Enemy, to be able to oppose the stronger, that is the *French*, who as was said, carry'd all before them in *Flanders*. The Prince of *Conde* who commanded their Army in *Franche Comte*, took *Besancon* and *Salines*, and the King coming thither in Person, made himself Master of *Dole*, and all that entire province. There being great appearance that a formidable League would be made against *France*, several Princes and States being Jealous of his Success, that King thought good to avoid the Storm, by concluding a Peace with *Spain*, at *Aix la Chapelle*, where it was agreed that his Most Christian Majesty, restoring *Franche Comte*, should remain possess'd of all the Towns he had taken in *Flanders*. Thus ended that War and the affairs of that Year. In 1669, that Kingdom enjoying Peace on all sides, produced no matters of any Moment, but her Catholick Majesty the Queen Mother, as regent for her Son to quiet the aspiring Mind of *D. John of Austria*, Bastard Son to King *Philip* the 4th, constituted him Lord Lieutenant, and Captain General of *Aragon*, and Vicar General of *Valencia*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, and the adjacent Islands, of *Catalonia*, and the Earldoms of *Roussillon* and *Cerdagne*, with all other dependencies on the Crown of *Aragon*, a Commission so large, as had never yet been Granted to any Subject. This mighty Honour only serv'd to swell his Ambitious thoughts

Year of
Christ.

1699.

Year of of thoughts to a higher pitch, and make him
Christ. aim at the Government, if not at the Sovereignty of all Spain. True it is, the management of Affairs was not such as it ought to have been, the young King was bred in profound ignorance, being kept from the knowledge not only of State matters, but even of those things that are requisite for every Man of Ordinary Capacity, a few Favourites dispos'd of all things at Court, and *F. Nitard*, a Jesuit and Foreigner, had the chusing even of them. This his Authority rais'd him many Enemies, of which *D. John* was the chief, who never ceas'd till he oblig'd the Queen to send him away, which she did in the most Honourable manner she could. Having remov'd this Prime Minister and opposite, *D. John* in a short time was too hard for the Queen, remov'd her from the Government, got possession of the King, and carry'd him to *Aragon*, to the great satisfaction of that People, and no less of his Majesty, who had never before been so far from *Madrid*. Many of the Nobility being jealous of *D. John's* Designs, combin'd and made Parties against him, so that his Power was not lasting, nor indeed his Life, so the Government after him fell into the hands of the Council, till his Majesty came to Age to take it upon him.

1670. In the Year 1670 the Crown of Spain, for the Security of the *Low Countries* had entred into the Tripple League form'd between *England*, *Sweden* and *Holland*. This had been projected to keep *France* in awe, and by that means secure the Peace of *Christendom*; but upon some Wrongs done by the *Dutch* to his Subjects, King *Charles* the 2d of *England*, not only

only fell off from the League; but joining with the *French*, and Bishop of *Munster*, gave his Most Christian Majesty an opportunity of beginning the War in 1672, when entering *Holland* with four several Armies Commanded by himself, the Prince of *Conde*, Marechal *Turenne*, and the Marques de *Chamilli*, he with incredible Celerity, and unparall'd Success, in the space of three Weeks possess'd himself of 45 Places of consequence, and might have been Master of *Amsterdam*; had he pursu'd the course of his Victories. This progress of theirs alarm'd *Spain*, who thought it high time to think of securing their Interest in the *Low Countries*, and in order to it, not only brought the Emperor to their Party, but making use of the dislike the People of *England* had to the growth of the *French* Power, drew off King *Charles* from their Party. Thus the Scene was chang'd, and *France* who had design'd no other Enemy but *Holland*, found it self attack'd by the Empire and *Spain*, which latter instead of making an Advantage by this Alliance, in a few days lost the Province of *Franche Comte*, over-run first by the Duke de *Noailles*, and then by the King in Person in *May* and *June* 1674. Nor were they more Fortunate in *Flanders*, where the Confederate Troops Commanded by the Prince of *Orange*, the Count de *Montreux*, and Count *Souches*, were routed at *Senoff* on the 11th of *August* that same Year by the Prince of *Conde*, who took 3500 Prisoners, and soon after forced them to raise the Siege they had laid to *Oudenard*, without striking a Stroke. Every Campaign added new Conquests to *France*, for in 1675, they took *Dinant*, *Huy* and *Lam-
bourg*,

Year of
Christ.

1672.

1674.

1675.

Year of
Christ.

bourg, tho' the Prince of Orange, and Duke *de Villabermosa*, with 50000 Men, made show of relieving the last, they being forced to desist by the King of *France*, who cover'd the Siege with a greater power. Fortune favour'd the *Spaniards* no more at Sea than at Land, their Fleet consisting of 20 Men of War, and Seventeen Gallies, and Commanded by *D. Melchior de la Cueva* being beaten off *Messina* by the Duke *de Vivonne*, Admiral of the *French* in the *Mediterranean* and the *Messineses* being then in Rebellion were supported by them.

1677. In 1677 the Treaty at *Nimeguen*, was set a Foot, the King of *England* being Mediator in order to restore Peace to *Europe*; but whilst the Conferences went on there, Action ceas'd not in the Field, for the Marshal *de Crequi* had *Conde* surrendred to him in *April*, and *Bouchain* in *May*, the *Spanish* and *Dutch* Forces to the number of 50000, having made a show of attempting to relieve the latter, but retiring upon the approach of the King of *France*, and in *July* the Marshal *d'Humieres* took *Aire*. In the mean while the Prince of Orange, with the Confederate Forces, had laid Siege to *Mastricht*, and after many days spent, and abundance of Men lost, upon the news of the approach of *Schomberg* with the *French* Army, he broke up the Siege. In the *Mediterranean* Monsieur *du Quesne* defeated the *Dutch* and *Spanish* Fleets under the Command of *De Ruiter*; within a few days he gave them a 2d Overthrow, in which *de Ruiter* had both his Legs broke, of which he dy'd, and soon after being join'd by the Duke *de Vivonne* he obtain'd a Third Victory, burning 12 of their Men of War and

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fix Gallies. The consequences of which Success was the taking of several places in Sicily. The Duke *de Noailles* carry'd all before him in *Catalonia*, obliging the *Marques de Seralvo*, Vice-Roy of that Country, to put his Forces into strong holds. The Year 1677 began with the taking of *Valenciennes* by the French King in person, whose Forces being order'd to attack the Counterscarp and two Half Moons perform'd it with such fury, that having gain'd them, they pursu'd, their flying Enemy into the Town, which was taken in that heat. The Duke of *Orleans* at the same time had laid Siege to *S. Omer*, which the Prince of *Orange* resolving to relieve, he advanced with his Army, and the Duke leaving a sufficient Force to secure the Trenches, mov'd with the rest to meet him. The Encounter was sharp at first, but lasted not long, the *Dutch* Guards flying first, whose example was soon follow'd by the rest, leaving the French a complete Victory, and 4500 Men kill'd and 2500 Prisoners. Upon this Victory *S. Omer* was surrendred to the Duke of *Orleans*, and the Castle of *Cambray* to the King of *France*: The Confederates having recruited their Army laid Siege to *Charleroy*, but were forced to desist, and the Marshal *de Humieres* concluded the Campagne in those parts, with the taking of *S. Guilbain*. *Catalonia* afforded the Spaniards no better success, for there the Count *de Monterey* was routed by the Duke *de Noailles*, who kill'd 3500 of his Men.

Year of
Christ.

1977.

The Year 1678 began with the taking of *Gant* and *Ipres*, both in the Month of *March*. In *August* following the Peace was concluded and sign'd at *Nimeguen* between *France* and *Holland*,

1678.

Year of
Christ.

Holland, which caus'd the Duke of *Luxemburg* to ly very securely with his Army at *Mons*, yet the Prince of *Orange* being at the head of 70000 Men attack'd him there, and a hot dispute ensued, many Men kill'd on both sides, and many more had been, but that Night put an end to Action. It was not practicable for the *Spaniards*, who were too weak for the *French* when seconded by the *Dutch*, to stand it out now without them, and therefore in *September* following they concluded a Peace with *France*, by which that King was to restore *Charleroy*, *Binche*, *Ath*, *Oudenard*, *Courtray*, *Gant*, *Limburg*, *Leuue*, *S. Guilhain*, and *Pucerdan*, and to continue posselt of *Franche*, *Comte*, *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Conde*, *Cambray*, *Aire*, *S. Omer*, *Ipres*, *Cassel*, *Bovay*, and other places of less Note. Thus ended this War so unfortunate to *Spain*, whose King to bind the Knot of the late concluded Peace the faster in the following Year 1679, sent the *Marques de los Balbases* his Embassador Extraordinary to the Court of *France*, to demand in Marriage *Mary Luisa*, eldest Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, which being granted that Princess was solemnly marry'd by Proxy at *Paris*, and then conducted with great State to *Madrid*, where the Marriage was Consummated, to the great Satisfaction of both Kingdoms. The War thus ended, his Catholick Majesty apply'd himself to the Cares of the Government, and in regard the value of bras Mony was extraordinarily enhanced, which was the reason much of it was imported from Abroad, he caus'd it to be put down to one half of what it pass'd for before, receiving all his Taxes in

1673.

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it at the first value, that the People might not bear the loss. This was in the Year 1680, when he also Declar'd the Duke of Medina Celi first Minister of State, which place he held with great approbation of all People. In *Flanders* the *French* notwithstanding the late Peace, possess'd themselves of the Abbys of *Fleury* and *S. Gerard*, with above 40 Villages in the Province of *Namur*, and several others in other parts pretending they were Dependencies on the places yielded up to them by the Treaty. At this time they also pretended the King of *Spain* should quit the Title of D. of *Burgundy*, but nothing was concluded, his Catholick Majesty being resolv'd not to part with it, and the more for that he had concluded a defensive Alliance with the King of Great *Brittain*. The Year 1681 furnish'd no great matter of Note, but only contention between the *French* and *Spanish* Commissioners about the Limits in the *Low Countries*, and a small Engagement between two of their Parties, which produced greater Hostilities, the *French* blockading *Luxemburg*; and plundering part of *Flanders*. His Catholick Majesty receiv'd a solemn Embassy from the Czar of *Muscovy* with rich Presents of *Furrs*, a thing never seen there but once before. All things in *Flanders* seem'd to tend to an open Rupture, the *French* still incroaching and adding new Pretensions, and therefore the King of *Spain* justly dissatisfy'd with the Government of the Prince of *Parma*, sent the Marquis *de Grana* to succeed him in the Year 1682, having already given Orders for raising new Forces, and recruiting the old. At length in 1683 the War broke out between the two
S Crowns,

Year of
Christ.

1680.

1681.

1682.

1683.

Year of
Christ.

1684.

1685.

1686.

Crowns, the *French* on a sudden possessing themselves of *Courtray* and *Dixmude*, which action oblig'd his Catholick Majesty to recall his Embassador then at the *French* Court, and send away the *French* Minister, residing at *Madrid*. This being a Declaration of War the *French* laid Siege to *Luxemburg* in May 1684, and after they had been before it about 5 Weeks, had it surrendred them *Catalonia* at the same time far'd on better, for there the Marshal *de Belfond*, who Commanded the *French* Army routed the Duke of *Bourbonville*, General of the *Spanish* Forces in that Province. The *French* having now got what they aim'd at, propos'd a Truce for 20 Years, which *Spain* being in no condition to carry on the War was willing to Accept. It being bruited abroad in 1685 that the King of *Spain* intended, upon the Marriage of the Elector of *Bavaria* to the Arch Dutches of *Austria*, to bestow on him the Sovereignty, or at least the perpetual Government of the *Low Countries*, the *French* Embassador at *Madrid* represented to his Catholick Majesty, that the King, his Master, would look upon any such Innovation, as a breach of the 20 Years Truce. His Majesty answer'd, he had not entertain'd any such thoughts, and whether he did or no, the thing was not put in Execution, which prevented the breach threatned on that account. The Duke of *Medina Celi*, who as Prime Minister, had for five Years bore the weight of all publick Affairs, now with difficulty obtain'd leave to quit that weighty Employment. In 1686 the Council of *Spain*, after many Consultations to retrieve the King's Revenue extreamly impair'd, at last came to a Resolution,

Resolution, which they publish'd, and was, That all Pensions above 300 Ducats should be retrench'd, and abundance of Servants and Officers, who did no Duty, should be wholly reduced, by which means it was computed the King would save 5 Millions a Year. In June the French Fleet consisting of 20 Men of War put into the Bay of Cadix, suffering no Ship to come in or out of that Port, on account of 500000 Crowns of French Effects seiz'd by the Spaniards at Mexico, but this Controversy being soon after adjusted to the Satisfaction of the former, they drew off without any further Hostilities. *Africk* was the only place this Year 1687, where any Action hapned, and that very disadvantageous to Spain. There D. James de Bracamonte, Governor of Oran, march'd out with 800 Spaniards, which made up the greatest part of the Garrison, to repulse the Moors who were ravaging his Territories, but being drawn into an Ambush by the Infidels, he was cut off with all his Men to thirty only, that made their escape back to the Town, which had certainly been lost, but that the Moorish General being kill'd in the Action, they did not presently pursue their Victory, and Supplies came speedily from Cartagena. Melilla on the same Coast was also besieg'd by the Infidels, who having spent two months before it, and lost many Men, drew off and return'd home.

We are at length come to the Year 1688, which gave beginning to that mighty War, that must be the principal subject of the remaining part of this short History. A powerful League against France, had been long projecting

jecting and now at last came to a conclusion at *Ausburg*, the Emperor, King of *Spain*, States of *Holland*, and Princes of *Germany*, uniting their Forces to pull down that formidable Enemy. The better to effect it, the Prince of *Orange*, who had been invited by the People of *England*, was sent over with an Army, because King *James* had refus'd to enter into the Confederacy, and accordingly the Prince landing, was proclaim'd King the beginning of the following Year 1689. The same Year dy'd *Mary Luisa*, Queen Consort of *Spain*, and his Catholick Majesty took to his Second Wife *Mary Anne*, Daughter to *Philip William*, Duke of *Newburg*, and Elector Palatine, she being then 22 Years of Age. All the endeavours of *France* to draw the Crown of *Spain* from its new Allies proving ineffectual, Marshal d' *Humieres* entred *Flanders* with an Army, where attempting to remove the Confederate Forces then strongly encamp'd at *Walcourt*, he was repuls'd with the loss of many Men. But the Duke de *Noailles* made some amends for this disgrace, by taking the Town and Castle of *Campredon* in *Catalonia*. This same summer Count *Tourville*, the French Admiral, worsted the English and Dutch Fleets Commanded by the Admirals *Herbert* and *Evertzen*. The Marshal de *Luxemburg* Commanded the French Army in *Flanders* in the Year 1690, where he gave the Confederates, Commanded by Prince *Waldeck*, a great overthrow at *Flerus*. To strengthen the Confederacy, the Duke of *Savoy* now declar'd against *France*, and gave that Crown much trouble during the War, but all the particular Actions not relating directly to *Spain*, cannot find a place in this Compendium. In March 1691, the King of *France* in Person, with a powerful Army sat down before *Mons*, a strong Town in the Province of *Hainault*, and notwithstanding the vigorous opposition made by the Garrison, and the unseasonableness of the Weather, there being no hopes of relief, had it surrendred in 3 Weeks. The City of *Barcelona*, Capital of *Catalonia*, was Bombarded by the French Fleet. An. 1692, the King of *Spain* at length put in Execution the design he had some Years before of giving the Government of the *Low Countries* to the Elector of *Bavaria* for Life, which he accepted, and always behav'd himself with much Gallantry in defence of his charge. The continual success of the French now for once fail'd them at Sea, where Admiral *Russel*,

fel, who Commanded the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets, which were double the number of the *French*, after a sharp Engagement defeated them, and pursuing his Victory burnt 15 of their best Ships. To make amends for this loss, the King of France who had laid Siege to *Namur*, and posted the Marshal *de Luxemburg* with a good Army to cover the Siege, made himself Master of that important place, for tho' the Confederate Army made a show of attempting to relieve it, the thing in it self was impracticable, and they were forced only to be spectators of their loss. *Namur* being thus taken, the *French* encamp'd at *Steinkerke*, a very advantageous Post, where the Confederate Army ventur'd to attack them by surprize, which at first prov'd successful enough, for the *English*, who gave the Onset took four Pieces of Cannon, and had they been supported by fresh Troops it is not doubted, but they might have gain'd a compleat Victory. Yet howsoever it hapned they being left to bear all the brunt, and Monsieur *Boufflers* coming upon them with his fresh Dragoons, they were beaten off with great Slaughter. The Campaign concluded in those parts with the Bombarding of *Charleroy* by *Boufflers* and *Montal*, and taking of *Furnes* and *Dixmude*. The first Low Country Action in 1693 was the taking of *Huy* by the *French*, after which the Marshal *de Luxemburg* having, by leaving the *French* Lines naked, deluded the Confederates so as to send several Thousands of Men to make an Irruption on that side, and then pretending to have a design upon *Leige* caus'd them to send away as many more to secure that City, and finding now that the Confederate Army, before too strong for him to encounter, was weakned as he desir'd, he turn'd upon them all of a sudden. They on the other side were advantageously posted between the Villages of *Landen* and *Nerwind* where, besides the strength of the place, they had cast up several Intrenchments defended by almost an hundred Pieces of Cannon. Yet *Luxemburg* would not be disappointed, but after an Attack which lasted near four hours, in which he lost the Flower of his Troops, broke through all those Works, making an incredible slaughter of the Confederates, who where coop'd up with the Enemy in Front, and a River in the Rear, which swallow'd some thousands, besides the vast numbers that fell by the Sword. Besides the other advantages, the *French* took above 80 Pieces of Cannon, and no less number of Colours

and Standards. In *Germany*, *Heidelberg* was taken plunder'd and burnt. In *Piedmont* after the Duke of *Savoy* had in vain besieg'd *Pignerol*, his Army was routed near a place call'd *La Marsaille*, with a great slaughter. Nor was *Catalonia* able to oppose the *French*, who there made themselves Masters of *Roses*. In *Flanders* the Campaign ended with the taking of *Charleroy* by the *French*.

Flanders in the Year 1694 furnish'd very little matter for History, the whole Campaign being spent in marches and Counter-marches without any considerable Action, save that part of the Confederate Army having march'd with great secrecy in order to pass the *Schelde* between *Tournay* and *Oudenard*, *Luxemburg*, who had intelligence of it, prevented them with such incredible celerity, that the Action was almost look'd upon as naturally impracticable. *Catalonia* far'd not so well, for there the Marshal *de Noailles* having forced his passage over the River *Ter*, routing the *Spanish* Forces that lay there intrench'd to guard it, soon made himself Master first of *Palamos*, then of *Girona*, and lastly of *Ostetric*. This Summer Admiral *Russel* came with the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets into the *Mediterranean*, which put a stop to the further progress of the *French* in *Catalonia*. The Campaign in 1695 prov'd the most successful to the Confederates of any during the War. Their Army which was very numerous attempted to force the *French* Lines, and lost many Men before a miserable place call'd *Castle Kenock*, without gaining an inch of Ground. That design failing, they turn'd off all on a sudden and sat down before *Namur*; into which place the Marshal *de Boufflers* had thrown himself with eight Regiments of Dragoons. Prince *Vaudemont* was left in *Flanders* with an Army to observe the *French*, and cover the Siege. Marshal *Villeroy* made a good march towards the Prince with a much greater Army, and had infallibly cut him off, with all his Men, but that delaying time he slipt his Opportunity, and Prince *Vaudemont* had leisure to make one of the most honourable Retreats that has been seen this Age. However the *French* took in *Deinse* and *Dixmude* making the Garrisons to the number of 6500 Men, Prisoners of War, for surrendering the latter of which places without firing a Shot, Major *Ellenburg* was afterwards Beheaded at *Gant*. *Villeroy* pursu'd *Vaudemont* as far as *Brussels*, threatening to reduce it to Ashes unless security were given

given him that the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets would no more Bombard the Ports of *France*, to which no Satisfactory Answer being return'd, he executed his Menaces, and in 2 days time with Bombs, and red hot Bullets, the wind favouring his design, destroy'd all the best part of that noble City, utterly ruining 5000 Houses, and 14 Churches and Monasteries. Prince *Vaudemont*, who could not hinder this Desolation, drew off towards *Namur*, and posted himself so advantageously, intrenching his Army, that tho' *Villeroy* thought with 100000 Men to have reliev'd *Namur*, yet seeing the posture of his Enemy, he durst not underrake it. *Boufflers* defended the City of *Namur* 24 days from opening of the Trenches, and having surrendred it, on the 4th of *August*, retir'd into the Castle, which tho' batter'd with 120 Pieces of Cannon, and 30 Mortars, held out till the beginning of *September*, when having lost the best of the Garrison in the furious Assaults given by the Besiegers, it Capitulated. Marshal *Boufflers* marching out with about 4000 Men, was Arrested by way of Reprisal, as was pretended, because the *French* refus'd to Release the Prisoners taken at *Deynse* and *Dixmude*. In *Catalonia* the *Spaniards* seem'd to be superior to the *French*, in as much as they besieg'd Castle *Folet* and *Palamos*, but the Duke of *Vendosme* reliev'd both places, notwithstanding the *English* Fleet had landed 5000 Men to reinforce the Siege of the latter. Nothing of Note was done in *Germany*, but in *Italy*, the Confederates had *Cazal* surrendred to them. Thus we see this Year seem'd to favour the Confederates on all sides, since they gain'd in *Flanders* and *Italy*, and were no losers in *Catalonia* and *Germany*, which never happen'd before nor after, during the whole course of the War, but this was their happy Year. That which follow'd being 1696, was without any considerable Action in *Flanders*, for the *French* had bent their designs against *Savoy*, where with a powerful Army they sat down before *Turin*, threatened to destroy all the Mulberry Trees, which are the chief support of the Silk Manufacture, and to expel that Duke the small Remains of his Country. He seeing himself in no condition to withstand so formidable an Enemy, accepted of the advantageous Articles offer'd him by *France*, and concluded a Peace, by which the Confederates were left at liberty to accept of a Neutrality for *Italy*, if they thought fit. They refusing the Duke, as had been agreed, join'd his

Forces with the *French*, and laid Siege to *Valencia*, a Town in the State of *Milan*; the danger of exposing that Country which they could not defend, made the Confederates at last agree to the Neutrality for *Italy*, and so the War ended on that side. In *Catalonia* the *Spaniards* lay upon the defensive, and being attack'd by the Duke of *Vendosme*, were worsted; yet was not the advantage so great that he attempted any thing farther, nor was *Germany* any thing more fruitful in Action. On the 17th of *May* this Year dyed at *Toledo* *Mary Anne* of *Austria*, Queen Mother of *Spain*, of a Cancer in her Breast.

We enter upon the Year 1697 famous for the Conclusion of the General Peace. Whilst the Plenipotentiaries treated at *Riswick*, the War was no less vigourously carry'd on in the Field. The *French* had three Armies in *Flanders*, Commanded by the three Marshalls, *Villeroy*, *Boufflers* and *Catinat*. The last of these laid Siege to *Ath*, a strong Town on the confines of *Hainault*, next to *Flanders*, secur'd by 8 good Bastions, and other Works, besides the River *Dender*, that runs through it. The Elector of *Bavaria* decamp'd from *Deinse* making a motion, as if he would attempt to relieve the place, but both the other *French* Armies putting themselves in such a posture as they might easily join, the Duke turn'd back without attempting any thing. The Besiegers with 30 pieces of Cannon levell'd most of the Outworks, made a Breach in the *Brussels* Gate, and with their Bombs broke the Sluys that kept the Water in the Town Ditch, and lastly having made themselves Masters of a Half Moon, and open'd a Breach of 40 foot in the Wall, the Besieged were forced to Capitulate to prevent a General Assault, and the place was deliver'd upon the 7th of *June*. The *French* thought next to have possess'd themselves of *Brussels*, and the Canal of *Vilvoorde*, but the Confederate Army marching through that City, and entrenching it self both before it, and along the Canal disappointed all their designs, so that nothing more was done, both Parties lying still from that time till the Peace was concluded. Having ended all that is worthy to mention, concerning *Flanders*, it is time to look towards *Catalonia*, where the stress of this Year's Action lay. The Duke of *Vendosme*, who Commanded 35000 in that Country on the 7th of *June* encamp'd at *Badalona*, a small Sea Port Town, and having receiv'd all things necessary for his Army from on board the *French* Squadron, Commanded

Commanded by Count *d'Estrees*, on the 12th following he fate down before *Barcelona*. This City built by *Barea*, a *Carthaginian*, 200 Years before Christ, has a spacious safe Harbour on the *Mediterranean*, is large, well fortify'd, and secur'd by a Castle without it, call'd *Mont Jovi*. It was well built before the Siege, which ruin'd many stately Structures, and the Inhabitants were rich. Into this place the *Spaniards* put all their Foot, under the Command of the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt*. The *French* open'd their Trenches, and carry'd them on with extraordinary vigour, tho' much retarded by bad Weather, and the continual fire of the Besieg'd. At the same time the *French Fleet* riding before the Harbour threw in abundance of Bombs. The Garrison made several great Sallies, in which many Men were kill'd on both sides, but yet they were always repuls'd, and had not their intended effect. Yet the Besiegers had no great reason to rejoyce in their Success, for being too few to enclose the City, it was daily supply'd from the *Spanish Army* that lay hard by. *Vendosme* understanding that it was concerted to attack him by way of a general Sally, and from both the Vice Roy's small Camps, resolv'd to prevent them, and therefore leaving a sufficient force to secure his Works he march'd himself with one part of his Army, sending the *Sieur d'Usson*, with the other in the dead of the night, and surprising both the *Spanish Camps*, put all to the rout killing many, and drowning many more, who endeavour'd to fly over the River *Lobregat*, taking all their Baggage, among which was the Vice Roys, in it a Box with 22000 Pistoles, and 700 Horses and Mules. This Success encourag'd the Besiegers, who sprung two Mines under two Bastions, and lodg'd themselves on them, tho' with the loss of many Men, and having blown up other Mines, and made a considerable Breach, at last the Garrison capitulated to march out the 15th of *August* in an honourable manner, and be Conducted to *Tarragona*. It is reported this City cost the *French* 12000 Men, which indeed seems incredible, but very many dy'd of sickness. The Bombs thrown in by the Fleet had destroy'd above half the Town.

Before we come to the Peace, let us look over into *America*, to see the last Scene of this War acted. The King of *France* had sent the *Sieur Pointi*, with a Squadron, and Orders to join the *French Bucaniers*, and other Ships he should meet

meet in those parts, to attempt the taking of *Carragena*, a famous Sea Port Town, on the Coast of *America* not far from the *Isthmus*, that joins North and South *America*. On the 10th of *June* he came before the place, threw in 20 Bombs, and intending to land 800 Men, was put away by ill Weather, which made him resolve to attack a small Fort call'd *Boca Chica*, that guarded the mouth of the Harbour, and had it surrendred to him, the Garrison taking Quarter. Having clear'd the Entrance he got into the Harbour, next day landed 600 *Bucaniers* to invest the place, and follow'd them himself with the rest of the Troops. The Governor upon Summons answering, he would defend the place to the last; *Pointi*, who had join'd the *Bucaniers*, took Fort *S. James*, and planted his Cannon on it to batter the Town. A Breach being made upon a small place call'd *Higewana*, *DuCasse*, Governor of *Santo Domingo*, took it, with two Forts, by Storm. Then the City was Bombarded for 3 days and Capitulated, that the Governor and Inhabitants should march out in an honourable manner with the Goods, Gold and Silver that belong'd to them; that the Silver design'd to be Shipp'd for *Spain* should belong to the *French*, who should not touch Churches nor Religious Houses. This Article was not observ'd, nor were the *Bucaniers* allow'd their equal dividend, as *Pointi* had promis'd, which caus'd great Complaints against him. The whole Booty was valu'd at 8 Millions of Crowns in Gold and Silver, and 4 Millions in Jewels. *Pointi*, notwithstanding a strong *English* Squadron lay in wait for him, baffled it, and got safe home.

These great Successes did not fail of being extoll'd by the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who had been some time Treating at *Reswick* with those of the Confederates, in order to an Universal Peace. Both Parties were sufficiently tir'd with the War, and consequently made them inclinable enough to put an end to it, towards which *France* made the first step, sending Monsieur *Callieres* into *Holland* to make the first Overtures, and settle the Preliminaries. This done all Princes and States concern'd sent their Ministers with Full Powers, as did the King of *Sweden* his, being by common Consent appointed Mediator. The Confederate Plenipotentiaries resided at the *Hague*, those of *France* at *Delft*, two Towns almost equally distant from *Reswick*, the place pitch'd upon for their

their Conferences. To pass by the rest is not to our purpose; the Spanish Ministers were D. Bernar^{do} de Quiros and Count Tirimont. The Congress commenced on the 9th of May, where they all deliver'd their Commissions to the Mediator, and then regulated the Ceremonial. This done they fell to the main Business, and several Accidents obstructing the speedy Conclusion of so weighty a matter, the day assign'd by the French being the 12th of August elaps'd, whereupon they set a further time, which was the 20th of September, for the ultimate term allow'd to Sign the Treaty, which day about midnight the Plenipotentiaries of Spain, England and Holland on the one side, and of France on the other, met at the usual place, and sign'd the Articles agreed upon, allowing the Emperor, and other Princes, till the first of November to come in, as they afterwards did. To pass by other Nations, as not belonging to our purpose, by this Peace the Most Christian King was to restore to his Catholick Majesty, the City of Luxemburg, and Dutchy of that Name, with the Country of Chinan, excepting that part which had been yielded up to France by the Treaty of Nimiguen, the Fortress of Charleroy, and Town of Mons, in the Condition they were then Courtray, and all places taken in the Provinces of Luxemburg, Namur, Brabant, Flanders, &c. according to the List of Reunions produced on his Catholick Majesty's side; as also the City of Barcelona, and Towns of Girona, Roses, &c. in Catalonia, in the condition they were in. Prisoners to be discharg'd gratis on both sides, and Spain to restore the Isle of Ponza in the Mediterranean to the Duke of Parma. This Peace was very acceptable to all People, and therefore extraordinary Demonstrations of Joy were made in all Parts.

The Treaty of R^{eswick} having establish'd an Universal Peace, the few following Years furnish'd but little matter for History, unless we would thrust our selves into the Closets of Princes, to give an account of their Councils, seldom known to Writers, who nevertheless do not doubt very often to publish their own Conjectures, or Imaginations, according as they are dictated either by hatred or affection, imposing them upon the World as certain Truths. The narrow compass of this Work does not require such helps to fill it up, for nothing here can find a place but Actions of the greatest weight, and Accidents of Note. I will therefore conclude

conclude with the Death of *Charles* the 2^d King of *Spain*, who having been all his Life time of a weak Constitution, and of late Years had several dangerous Fits, to such a degree that he was often reported to be dead, at last departed this Life at *Madrid* on the first of *November* 1700, in the 39th Year of his Age, and 35th of his Reign. Tho' twice marryd, as was mention'd in his Life, he left no Issue, and therefore by his Will appointed *Philip*, Duke of *Anjou*, second Son to the Dauphin of *France*, and Grandson to his eldest Sister, his Universal Heir. In case he dyes without Heirs, then his Younger Brother the Duke of *Berry* to succeed, and he having no Issue, then *Charles* Arch-Duke of *Austria*; and lastly the Duke of *Savoy*. In pursuance to this Will the said Duke of *Anjou* was soon after Proclaim'd King in *Spain*, and in all the other Dominions of *Europe*, belonging to that Monarchy. His Succession to that Crown being of so late a date, and he but on his way to take possession of his Dominions, it cannot be expected any thing should be said of him; but because very many often mention the multiplicity of Titles us'd by the King of *Spain*, and have not perfect knowledge of them, I will here set them down under his Name, being all that can as yet be said of him.

Philip the 5th by the Grace of God King of *Castile* and *Leon*, of *Aragon* of the two *Sicilies*, of *Jerusalem*, of *Portugal*, of *Navarre*, of *Granada*, of *Toledo*, of *Valencia*, of *Galicia*, of *Majorca*, of *Sevil*, of *Sardinia*, of *Cordova*, of *Corsica*, of *Murcia*, of *Faen*, of the *Algarves*, of *Algezira*, of *Gibraltar*, of the *Canary Islands*, of the *East* and *West-Indies*, Islands and Continent of the Ocean, Arch Duke of *Austria*, Duke of *Burgundy*, *Brabant* and *Milan*, Earl of *Flanders*, *Tirol* and *Barcelona*, Lord of *Biscay* and *Molina*, &c.

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A
Summary ACCOUNT
OF THE
Dominions of the CROWN
OF
SPAIN.

THIS Monarchy is beyond dispute the largest in extent and if we consider the Infinite Wealth, of the *West Indies*, perhaps the Richest in the World, I will not to swell it to a greater bulk, make any mention of those Dominions; it preserves nothing but the bare Title to, as for instance, *Portugal*, *Burgundy*, the seven united Provinces, and many more, which serve to fill up the Number of Titles, but shall mention only those places the King of *Spain* is now actually possess'd of. Those who are acquainted with the Terrestrial Globe, will easily be convinc'd that what I say of the vast extent of the Territories of this Crown, is true, tho' others less seen in *Geography*, many look upon it as Fabulous. The Emperor of *China* generally esteem'd the greatest Monarch for compass of Dominions, possesses not above as much Land, as all Europe together makes; but the King of *Spain*, has more than that in *America* alone, besides

sides all his great Dominions in Europe, and some tho' not very large Possessions in *Africk* and *Asia*, yet such as are of considerable Value. It is well known, this Monarch has Lands in all the four parts of the World, and therefore the *Spaniards* say the Sun never sets upon his Dominions. They are too large to be describ'd in so small a Volume, we will here only give the Reader a view of them in the names of the several Countries with the Arch-bishopricks, Bishopricks, and Universities, in them together with the Number of Towns, as near as Authors have been able to compute, and some hints of Revenues, which are as follows.

In *Spain* twelve Kingdoms, or large Provinces, which are *Castile*, *Leon*, *Aragon*, *Navarre*, *Catalonia*, *Galicia*, *Valencia*, *Marcia*, *Biscay*, *Granada*, *Andaluxia* and *Estremadura*, where in there are 16700 Towns, eleven Arch-bishopricks, and 47 Bishopricks, and 14 Universities, The revenues of the Crown out of only these provinces here mention'd, amount to above 28 Millions of Ducats yearly. The Income of the above mention'd Arch-bishopricks, and Bishopricks is above 1900000 Ducats. The Prebendaries, Parishes and other Ecclesiastical Benefices are worth as much more. There are 2000 Monasteries, and in them 70000 Religious Persons. The Estates of the Dukes that are *Grandees* of *Spain* are worth, 1990000 Ducats per Ann. those of the *Marquesses* *Grandees* 250000 Ducats, those of the *Earls* *Grandees* 250000, and those of the Dukes, *Marquesses* and *Earls*, who are not *Grandees* 2150000 Ducats. All these revenues are within *Spain*, without including the vast incomes, both King and Nobles have from *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Milan*, the *West Indies* and other parts. The Universities above mention'd, are *Sevil*, *Granada*, *Santiago*, *Toledo*, *Valadolid*, *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, *Siguenca*, *Valencia*, *Lerida*, *Huesca*, *Zaragoza*, *Tudela*, and *Ossuna*.

In the *Mediterranean* 44 Islands Inhabited, besides many that are not, the Principal of these *Sicily*, where are 3 Arch-bishops, 9 Bishops, 7 Princes, 4 Dukes, 13 *Marquesses*, 14 *Earls*, 1 Viscount, and 48 Barons. Two Universities *Palermo* and *Carania*, and the revenue worth near 2 Million of Ducats. In *Sardinia* one Arch-bishop, and 7 Bishops, the first of *Callor*, the others of *Oristan*, *Fasa*, *S. Gasta*.

Justa, Bosa, Ampurias, Algacer, and Ales. In *Majorca* three Cities, one Bishoprick, one University, and 120 Villages.

In *Italy* the Kingdom of *Naples*, divided into 12 Provinces, containing 2014 Towns, of which 148 are Cities, 20 Arch-bishopricks, 127 Bishopricks, 13 Principalities, 24 Dukedoms, 25 Marquisates, 90 Earldoms, and 800 Baronies. Some of these Noblemen so great that the Prince of *Bisignano* is said to have 100000 pounds per An. and those of *Salerno* and *S. Severino* not much less. There are two Universities *Naples* and *Salerno*. The Revenue 2 Millions and a half of Crowns.

Milan, where are 9 Cities, 281 Towns, 1 Arch-bishoprick, 6 Bishopricks, and two Universities, which last are *Milan* and *Pavia*. The revenue is 800000 Ducats. Besides this the King has on that Coast *Finall*, *Portobercules*, *Piombino*, and the Island of *Elbe*.

In the low Countries part of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Limburg*, *Guelderland*, *Arden*, *Hainault*, and *Luxemburg*, where are several Cities of note, besides many Towns scarce inferior to Cities, and an infinite number of Villages.

In *Africk*, on the Coast *Maalquivir*, *Oran*, *Penon*, *Melilla* and *Centa*. The Canary Islands being seven in Number, call'd *Lancarote*, *Fuerteventura*, *Gran Canaria*, *Tenerife*, *Gomora*, *Palma*, and *Hierro*.

In *Asia* the *Philippine* Islands, which with others between them, and new *Spain*, all possess'd by *Spaniards* are above 200, but the chiefeft of them all is *Lucon*, which tho' not broad is 200 Leagues in length. On it is built a good City call'd *Manila*, upon a noble River, at the Mouth of which is a strong Fortrefs, and on the other side the River an indifferent Town. All these Islands produce Gold, Cinnamon and other rich Commodities.

In *America* so call'd of *Americus Vespucius*, there are so many Islands on the North Sea, that the Number was never yet known. Those call'd *Lucayes*, are many and large that of *S. John de Puerto rico*, about 80 Leagues in length, and 20 in bredth, *Cuba* 300 Leagues in length, and 30 in bredth, *Hispaniola* above 500 Leagues in compass.

The Continent of *America*, is divided into two vast *Peninsulas*, link'd together by a small Neck of Land, but 18 Leagues

Leagues over- The Northern Peninsula is call'd New Spain, the proper Name given to one part of it, and the Southern Peru of another Province contain'd in it. The Northern bounds of the first, are not yet discover'd, but the Ocean washes the East and West sides, as far as is known. The parts of it belonging to the Crown of Spain, are Mexico, or New Spain, where are the Provinces of Tlaxcala, Guaxaca, Mechoacan, Zacatula, Colima, Yucatan, Tabasco, Tutepeque, and Zapotecas, West of Mexico the Kingdom of new Galicia, in which are these provinces, Xalisco, Xacatecas, Chiamela, Culiacan, New Biscay and Cinaloa, North of these is New Mexico, West of which lies the vast Island of California. South of Yucatan, lye the Provinces of Chiapa, Soconusco, Verapaz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costarica, and Veragua, which last reaches to the narrow neck that joins this to

The South Peninsula, which is all encompass'd with the Sea except only where this Isthmus joins it to the continent, the Provinces here, are Carthagena, and S. Martha, otherwise call'd the new Kingdom of Granada, Venezuela, New Andaluzia, or Guayana, these towards the Northern Ocean. More up the Inland Popoyan, New Estromadura, and Quirio. On the South Sea, Quixos, Canela, Passamors, and Gualfongo, South of which is that properly call'd Peru, from which the whole Peninsula takes Name. Then follow Charcas, Tucuman, Sta. Cruz de la Sierra the Kingdom of Chile, and East of them the Provinces of Rio de la Plata and Paraguay. In these Western Countries there are 6 Arch-bishopricks, and 31 Bishopricks, with which we will conclude this Summary, the intended Brevity, not allowing to Launch further into particulars of his vast Monarchy.

F I N I S.

A

Chronological Table

Of the Kings of Spain, from Ataulfus first King of the Goths, to Philip the 5th now Reigning, to show by inspection, how the Succession has been convey'd down to this time,

A.D. Reign'd.Y.

1.	A Taulfus 1st King,	416	1
2.	Sigericus, 2d King of another Family,	417	not 1
3.	Ubalia, or Walia, 3d King, of another Race,	417	3
4.	Theodoredus, 4th King, of the Family of Ataulfus the 1st King,	420	31
5.	Torismund, Son to Theodoredus,	451	3
6.	Theodorick, 2d Son to Theodoredus,	454	13
7.	Euricus, 3d Son to Theodoredus,	467	16
8.	Alaricus, Son to Euricus,	483	23
9.	Gesaleycus, Bastard Son to Alaricus,	506	4
10.	Amalaricus, Lawful Son to Alaricus,	510	21
11.	Theudis, or Theudius, of the Race of the Ostrogoths, and consequently no way Ally'd to all that Reign'd before,	531	17
12.	Theudisclius, of the Blood Royal of the Ostrogoths,	548	1
13.	Agila, not known of what Family,	549	1
14.	Athanagildus, his Original not known,	554	13
15.	Liuba, of another Stock,	567	13
16.	Leuvigildus, Brother to Liuba, Reign'd 18		

Years

	<i>Years in all, but only 14 alone,</i>	<i>A. D. R. T.</i>
17. Flavius Recaredus, 2d Son to Leuwigildus,	572	14
18. Liuva, the 2d of this Name, Son to Recaredus,	586	15
19. Witericus, of another Race,	601	2
20. Flavius Gundemarus, not known of what Family,	603	7
21. Sisebutus, still of a different Race,	610	2
22. Recaredus the 2d, Son to Sisebutus,	612	8½
23. Flavius Suinthila, Son to Recaredus the first,	621	14
24. Sisenandus, a Goth, of another Line,	621	10
25. Chintila, not known of what Family,	631	4
26. Tulga, another new Race,	635	4
27. Flavius Chindasuinthus, first of that Stock from which the present King of Spain descends,	639	2
28. Flavius Recesuinthus, Son to Chindasuinthus,	641	7
29. Wamba, Ubamba, or Bamba, of another Race,	648	24
30. Flavius Ervigius, Grandson to Chindasuinthus, by a Daughter,	672	8
31. Flavius Egica, Marry'd to Cixilona, Daughter to Ervigius,	680	7
32. Witiza, Son of Egica, by Cixilona,	687	14
33. Roderick, last King of the Goths, Son to Theodofredus, and Grandson of King Chindasuinthus,	701	10
34. Pelayus, Grandson to King Chindasuinthus, by his Son Favila, tho' others will not have him to be of the Blood of the Goths, after an Interregnum of 4 Years, which added to the end of King Roderick's Reign, that was in makes	711	3
35. Favila, Son to Pelayus,	714	4
36. Alonso the first, and his Queen Ermesenda, the Daughter of Pelayus,	718	19
37. Fruela, Son to Alonso and Ermesenda,	737	2
38. Aurelius, Brother to Fruela,	739	18
39. Silon, in right of his Wife Adosinda, the Daughter of King Alonso, and Queen Ermesenda,	757	11
40. Mauregatus, Bastard Son to King Alonso,	768	6
41. Bermudo, or Veremundus Son to Vimara,	774	9
	783	5½

A Chronological Table.

275

A. D. R. T.

	nus the Son of King Alonso, and Queen Ermesenda, say some, others of Fruela, and others of King Alonso, himself, so that nothing can be affirm'd of him,	788	6½
42.	Alonso 2d of the Name, Son to King Fruela,	795	48
43.	Ramiro, Son to King Bermudo,	843	7
44.	Ordono, Son to King Ramiro,	850	12
45.	Alonso, 3d. of the Name, call'd the Great Son to Ramiro,	862	48
46.	Garcia, Son to Alonso,	910	3
47.	Ordono, the 2d. Brother to Garcia,	913	9½
48.	Fruela the 2d, Brother to Garcia and Ordono,	923	1
49.	Alonso the 4th, Son to King Ordono the 2d,	924	6
50.	Ramiro the 2d, Son to King Ordono the 2d, and Brother to King Alonso the fourth,	930	20
51.	Ordono the 3d, Son to Ramiro,	950	5
52.	Sancho, Son to King Ramiro, and Brother to Ordono,	955	12
53.	Ramiro the 3d, Son to King Sancho,	967	15
54.	Bermudo the 2d, Son to King Ordono the 3d,	982	17
55.	Alonso the 5th, Son to Bermudo,	999	29
56.	Bermudo the 3d, Son to Alonso the 5th,	1028	9
57.	Ferdinand, King of Castile, in his own, of Leon, in the Right of his Queen Sancha, the Daughter of King Alonso the 5th, and Sister of Bermudo, the 3d. This was the first King of Castile and Leon, all the others before him, from the Conquest of the Moors, being at first call'd Kings of Oviedo, then of Leon, and lastly of both.	1037	4
58.	Sancho the 2d, Son to Ferdinand,	1067	6
59.	Alonso 6th of Leon, and 1st of Castile, Brother to Sancho, and 2d Son to Ferdinand and Sancha, Heiress of the Crown of Castile,	1073	35
60.	Alonso the 7th of Leon and 2d. of Castile, in the Right of his Wife Urraca, Daughter and Heiress to Alonso, the 6th. and therefore this Reign is properly hers,	1108	15
61.	Alonso the 8th, Son to Queen Urraca, the Heiress of the Dominions of Castile and Leon,	1123	34

	A. D.	R.	Y.
62. Sancho the 3d, eldest Son to King Alonso the 8th,	1157	1	
63. Alonso the 9th, Son to King Sancho,	1158	5	
64. Henry, Son to King Alonso,	1214	3	
65. Ferdinand, Son to Alonso, King of Leon (who was Grandson to King Alonso the 8th. of Castile) and to Berengaria, Daughter to the same Alonso of Castile, Sister and Heiress to King Henry,	1217	35	
66. Alonso, Son to Ferdinand,	1252	32	
67. Sancho 2d Son to King Alonso, Usurps the Crown from his elder Brothers Children,	1284	11	
68. Ferdinand the 4th, Son to King Sancho,	1295	17	
69. Alonso the 13th, Son to King Ferdinand,	1312	38	
70. Peter, Son to King Alonso,	1350	19	
71. Henry, Bastard Son to King Alonso, murder'd King Peter, and Usurp'd the Crown,	1369	10	
72. John, Son to Henry,	1379	11	
73. Henry the 3d, Son to King John,	1390	16	
74. John the 2d, Son to King Henry, and his Wife Queen Catherine, Daughter of John of Gant, and Grand Child of King Peter,	1406	48	
75. Henry the 4th, Son to King John the second,	1454	20	
76. Ferdinand the 5th, and Elizabeth, in her Right, she being the Daughter of King John the 2d,	1474	30	
77. Philip the 1st, Son to Maximilian the Emperor, and Joanna Daughter to King Ferdinand, and Queen Elizabeth,	1504	12	
78. Charles the first of Spain, and fifth Emperor of the Name, Son to King Philip, and Queen Joanna,	1516	40	
79. Philip the 2d, Son to Charles the Emperor,	1556	42	
80. Philip the 3d, Son to Philip the 2d,	1598	22	
81. Philip the 4th, Son to Philip the 3d,	1621	44	
82. Charles the 2d, Son to Philip the 4th,	1665	35	
83. Phillip the 5th, now Reigning, Grandson, to Mary Teresa, the Daughter of Philip the	1700		

